The Literary Digest

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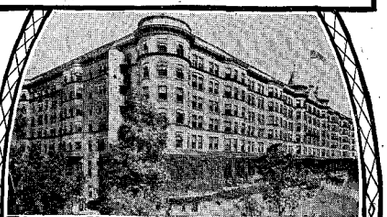

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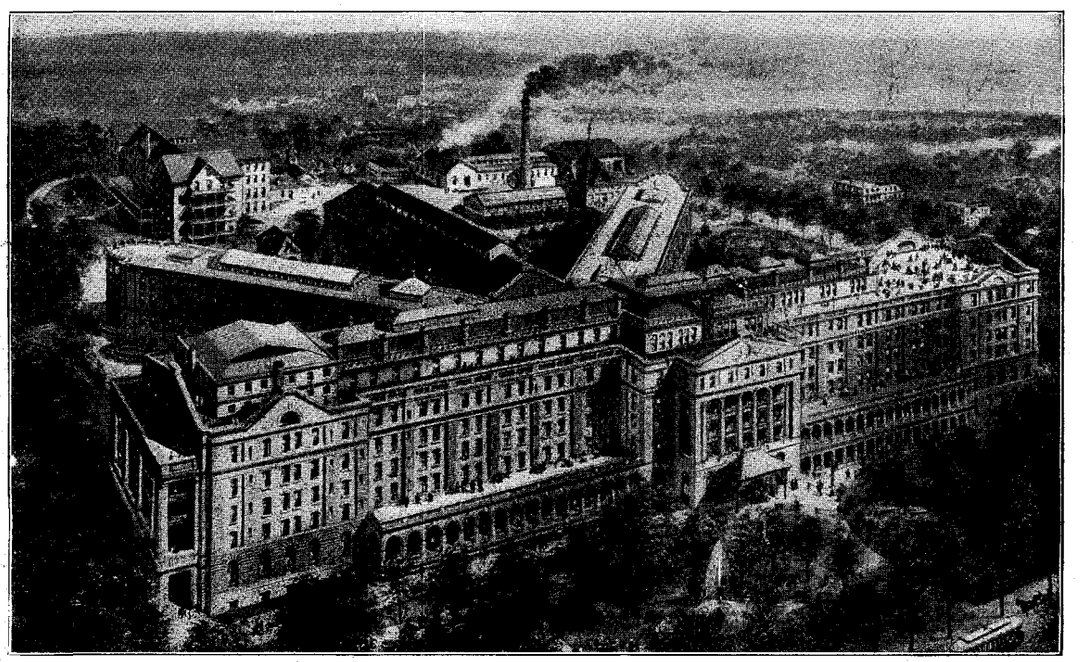

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VOL. XXXII., NO. 20 NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 839

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHANCELLOR DAY'S DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL.

IN the press comment so plentifully evoked by Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, when he rushed to the defense of the Standard Oil Company after the publication of the President's message, we were unable to find any that was favorable to the Chancellor. The expression varies, but the condemnation is uniform. "There may be anarchy at the White House," says the Providence *Journal*, "but there is intellectual chaos at Syracuse," and the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* is glad that "there are not many of this class, tho when they do break out they make a fearsome noise." These are fair samples of much of the editorial comment. Some of the Chancellor's remarks follow:

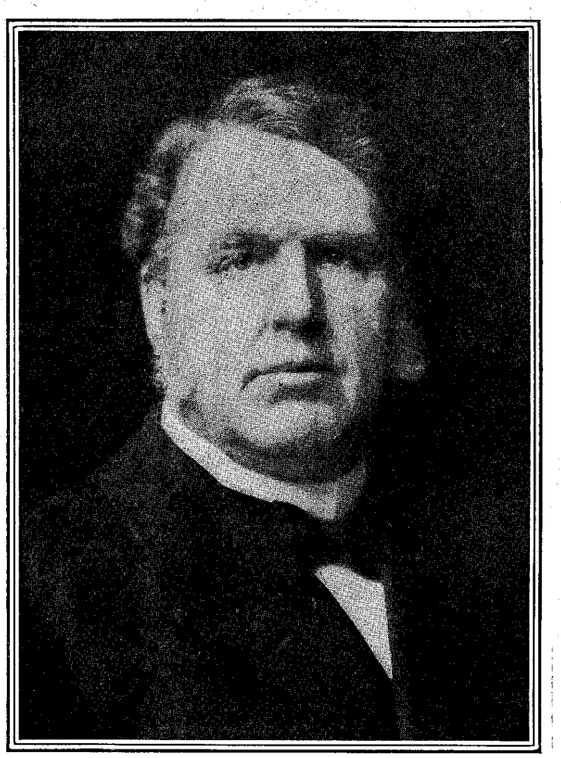
"The amazing blunder is in the chief executive of a great nation attacking business interests, judges, and persons, in proclamations to Congress and in interviews for the daily papers. It can not be continued with safety to our country. There are two general forms of anarchism. The late practises of our President are of the more dangerous. Anarchism clothed with official authority is covert, deceptive, and perilous in the extreme. . . . The regular process of law for the correction of courts can not be ignored and set aside by personal attack of the President without peril. Anarchism in the White House is the most perilous anarchism that ever has threatened our country."

Later the Chancellor added that the President's action "is scarcely across the border of possible impeachment if rebuked as its merits demand." Now, what the Hartford *Courant* wants to know, is, "speaking of blunders, appalling or otherwise, is the Rev. Dr. Day quite sure that letting himself go in this way and to this extent was wise? or seemly? or altogether Christian? or likely to be good for Syracuse University?" Most of the papers make a point of the fact that John D. Archbold, a vice-president of the Standard Oil, is president of the Board of Trustees of Dr. Day's college and a large contributor to its funds. Indeed, the Baltimore *Sun* urges Mr. Rockefeller to contribute a million now, "and there will be no searchings of heart in Syracuse as to any taint upon the money." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is cheerfully prepared "for other similar outbreaks," because it feels that "wherever the influence of the oil organization can be extended by purchase the floods of vituperation will be let loose." To the New York *Evening Post* the situation looks like this: "It is as if St. George should suddenly appear as a defender of the dragon against the defamatory attacks of the princess." *The Post* and the Chicago *Record-Herald* both call the Chancellor's attention to the fact that the inquiry which caused the report and the message was in obedience to a Congressional resolution. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* observes:

"If President Roosevelt has been guilty of 'lese-majesty' against Standard Oil, Chancellor Day has been guilty of 'lese-majesty' against the American people. To the casual observer Chancellor Day's 'lese-majesty' seems to be rather more presumptuous than President Roosevelt's. Leaving out of consideration the marked difference between the official positions of the two men and their respective relations to the people at large, and putting the whole question on the broadest ground, it is hard to see why Theodore Roosevelt hasn't quite as good a right as James R. Day to express his opinion as to the trusts, their managers, and their methods. The gist of President Roosevelt's offense, in the last analysis, is the fact that he doesn't agree with Chancellor Day."

The New York *Press* looks at Chancellor Day's utterance in this light:

"He was careful enough to avoid a discussion of the overwhelming evidence that the Standard Oil Company has been taking unlawful advantage of rivals and the public through open and secret rebates. He was crafty enough to set up a counter-demonstration against the President's mistakes, which is calculated to divert attention from the crimes of Rockefellerism. But he floundered into difficulties when he accused Mr. Roosevelt of having depreciated the properties of Standard Oil, the Sugar Trust, and other system interests by his exposure of the rebate conspiracy."



CHANCELLOR JAMES R. DAY,
Who thinks there is "anarchism in the White House" because the President criticized Standard Oil.

The New York *Times* maintains that "Chancellor Day's language concerning the President could be justified, if ever it could be justified, only by the failure of the President to establish the

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truth of the charges he and Mr. Garfield make against the Standard Oil concern," and adds:

"Should no prosecutions be ordered, the people would insist upon knowing the reason why. Should prosecutions be instituted and end in failure, there would be a marked and immediate revulsion of feeling against the President. But it would be safer to await that somewhat unexpected contingency before emptying vials of wrath upon the occupant of the White House because of his interference with the 'sacred individual rights' of corporations to give and accept secret railroad rebates in violation of laws of the United States."

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COMMISSIONER JAMES R. GARFIELD,

Who declares that the Standard Oil Company "has habitually received from the railroads, and is now receiving, secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations."

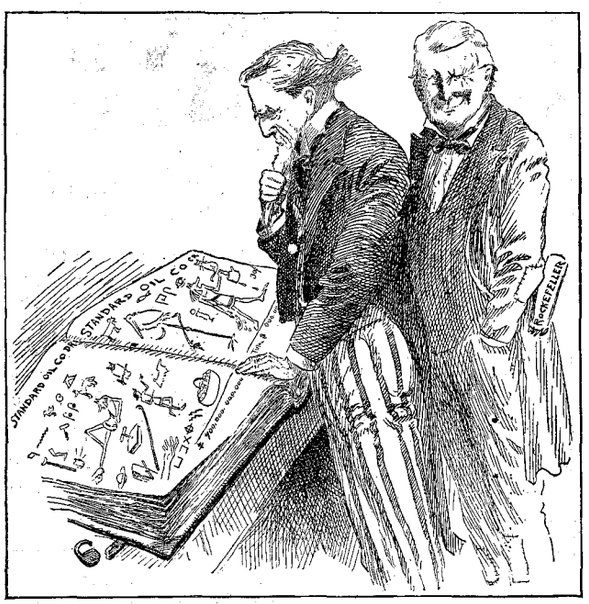
MR. SINCLAIR'S GRAVE CHARGES.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR, who has taken the packing industry for his oyster and opened it with his pen, challenges J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Company, to prove legally that Mr. Sinclair's assertions with regard to condemned beef are false, and the press advise Mr. Armour to meet the challenge. "One-hundredth part of what I have charged ought, if it is true, to send the guilty man to the gallows," says Mr. Sinclair in a letter to the newspaper editors of America. "One-hundredth part of what I have charged ought, if it is false, to be enough to send me to prison." Previous to the appearance of this letter Mr. Armour wrote in *The Saturday Evening Post:*

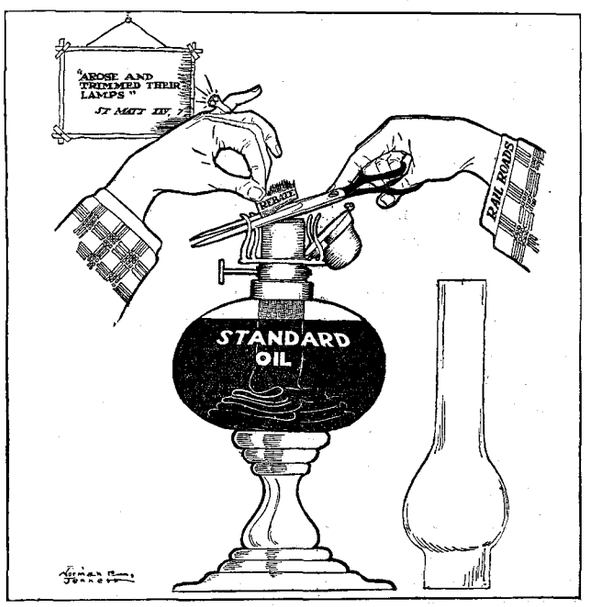
"Strangely enough, in view of its vital importance, this Government inspection has been the subject of almost endless misrepresentation—of *ignorantly or maliciously false statements*. The public has been told that meat animals and carcasses condemned as diseased are afterward secretly made use of by the packers and sold to the public for food in the form of both dressed meats and canned meats. Right here I desire to brand such statements as absolutely false as applied to the business of Armour & Company. I believe they are equally false as to all establishments in this country that are classed as packing-houses. I repeat: 'In Armour & Company's business *not one atom of any condemned animal or carcass finds its way, directly or indirectly, from any source, into any food product or food ingredient.*'"

In an article entitled "The Condemned-meat Industry," in *Everybody's* for May, Mr. Sinclair replies to Mr. Armour with a terrible arraignment of the packer's establishment. He quotes the laws showing them to be so framed that they protect the foreigner against diseased beef, but not the American consumer. The rule of the Department of Agriculture says, "No microscopic examination will be made of hogs slaughtered for interstate trade, but this examination shall be confined to those intended for the export trade." Now, observes Mr. Sinclair, "since one and one-half per cent. of all the hogs slaughtered in Chicago are found to be infected with trichinosis, it follows that the American people eat not only their own one and one-half per cent., but also the one and one-half per cent. of the share of Europe!" Mr. Sinclair also quotes thus from the affidavit of a former superintendent of P. D. Armour's:

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughter-house or the 'killing-bed,'



THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



A WORD TO THE WISE.
—Jennett in the New York *Evening Telegram.*

READY FOR A LITTLE TRIMMING.

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MUCK-RAKING!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE TRUST-BUSTING WILL GO ON.
—Bowen in the Chicago *Daily News*.

PASTIMES OF A PRESIDENT.

I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidences of lumpy jaw, and after casting the smitten portion into the tank where refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market.

"In cases where tuberculosis became evident to the men who were skinning the cattle it was their duty, on instructions from Mr. Pierce, communicated to them through me, at once to remove the tubercles and cast them into a trap-door provided for that purpose.

"I have seen as much as forty pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcass of a beef, in order that the rest of the animal might be utilized in trade."

And in his letter Mr. Sinclair comes out with this statement:

"The selling for human food of the carcasses of cattle and swine which have been condemned for tuberculosis, actinomycosis, and gangrene; the converting of such carcasses into sausage and lard; the preserving of spoiled hams with boric and salicylic acid; the coloring of canned and potted meats with anilin dyes; the embalming and adulterating of sausages—all of these things mean the dealing out to hundreds and thousands of men, women, and children of a sudden, horrible, and agonizing death."

Mr. Sinclair also quotes reports of many States branding a number of Mr. Armour's products as "preserved." Says the New York *Evening Post* upon this:

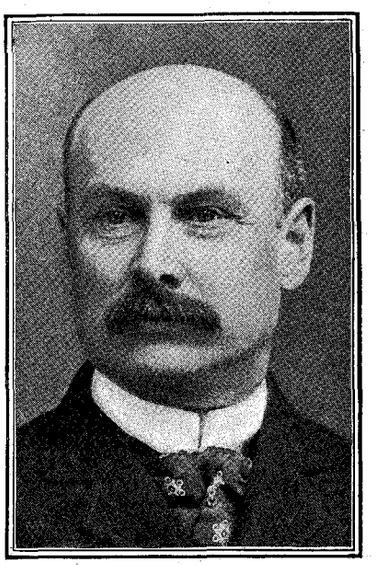
"Here are cited decisions by the food-inspecting authorities of Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana—decisions adverse to the products of J. Ogden Armour, who has recently acted as public spokesman for his industry. If these offenses are all purely technical, or if the records merely show practises which are entirely proper, the consuming public certainly has a right to know it. As regards the charge that diseased carcasses, after being condemned for food, are ingeniously put back into the stream of food destined for the home market—the foreigner is admittedly better protected—there is no such official evidence. Yet the eminent citizens against whom such abominable charges are made should promptly find means for disproving them, in the courts or in some manner that will quiet the suspicions which have been generally aroused by recent publications."

In the opinion of the New York *Times* Mr. Sinclair's letter can not be ignored by Mr. J. Ogden Armour, and it points out that Mr. Sinclair is a worthy foeman in that "he does not shrink from accountability before the law." *The Times* refers to the commission sent by President Roosevelt to investigate conditions in the Chicago stock-yards and adds with regard to Mr. Sinclair:

"Apparently he is proceeding on the theory that the investigations ordered by the President are likely to be not conclusive, and that either his own or Mr. Armour's sufficient vindication can be had only in a court of justice on the trial of a suit for libel involving the truth or falsehood of his statements. We should say that that theory should appeal equally to Mr. Armour."

Mr. Sinclair's demand is: "If the things which I have charged are false, why has Mr. Armour not sued me for libel?"

Gary, a City of Steel.—The plans of the United States Steel Corporation for the building of the new city of Gary on the shores of Lake Michigan are so novel and daring that the press is giving the town considerable free advertising. It is proposed to convert some 6,000 acres of land, at present an almost barren waste, into a thriving community of some 100,000 souls, centered about a new steel plant which, it is promised, will be the largest in the world. Says the Chicago *News*, "there appears to be no limit to the number of novel industrial, political, social, and economic problems which may arise in the making and maintenance of this remarkable municipality." The work of clearing the ground and the erection of its plant has already been started by the corporation. The enormous scale upon which it is drawing the plans indicates its faith in the new venture. The Chicago *Tribune* tells of the estimated capacity of the proposed mills, which are to cover nearly 3,000 acres of land, and have direct connection with four trunk lines of railroad and with steamers on the Great Lakes:



ELBERT HENRY GARY,
Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, after whom the new steel city is named.

"The mills will handle 5,000,000 tons of ore a year and will

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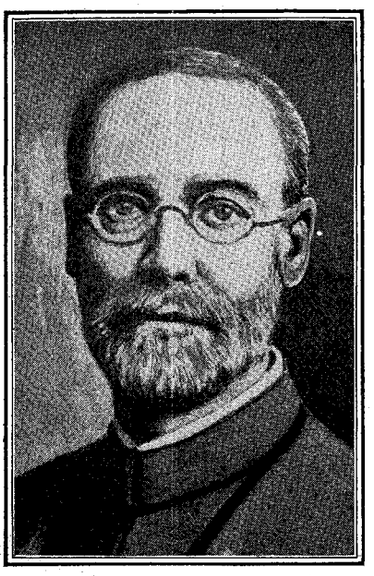
produce 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 tons of steel. There will be sixteen blast-furnaces, eighty-four open-hearth furnaces, and six rolling-mills. In steel rails alone the production will be 75,000 tons a month, or 900,000 tons a year. The portion of the plant to be equipped for the manufacture of rails will cost $2,500,000."

The town is named in honor of the chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, under the general management of which the new company is being launched. As to the provisions for the leisure hours of the workmen and their families *The Tribune* continues:

"The most elaborate plans are being worked out to make Gary socially attractive to those who are to make it their home. All the streets are being laid out to run at right angles to each other, north and south and east and west. Broadway will be the principal north and south street, as well as the principal business thoroughfare.

"Along the banks of the river will be laid out the city's largest park. Much of this land already is a natural park, and here it is proposed to erect dancing-platforms, a band-stand, and other equipment for picnics and summer outings for the employees of the steel-mills and their families."



FATHER SHERMAN.
Who didn't march from Atlanta to the sea.

A SHERMAN "MARCH" THAT GEORGIA STOPPED.

A KIND of wounded pride seems to be speaking in the newspapers of the South, and particularly of Georgia, on the subject of Father Sherman's march to the sea. Not that anybody minded the march. If only Father Sherman had gone alone, or with a party of civilians, Georgia, according to the press, would have gone out of its way to be courteous to him. But a military escort going over the trail which the great northern general blazed through the State aroused bitter feeling in the South. As the Atlanta *Georgian* observes, if Father Sherman had come unattended by the military, he "would have been cordially and hospitably received by every Southern official and by every Southern citizen with whom he came in contact on this trip." *The Georgian* adds:

"But when this clerical son of the South's great devastator comes to the South as to a hostile or belligerent country, with a military escort furnished by the Government, it makes a reflection upon our people which is not creditable either to the Government or to the officials who furnished the escort.

"The South yields to no section of the Republic in its respect for the Government, in its loyalty to the country, and in its prover love for the flag.

"While those of us who remember look upon Sherman's march to the sea very much as history regards the tramp of Attila through the provinces of Europe, we have long since forgotten bitterness and obscured the resentment of an event that is set in the history of the past."

The escort, consisting of two officers and eight soldiers from Fort Oglethorpe, was, according to General Bell, Chief of Staff, not so much an escort as a detachment bent on studying the military operations of General Sherman. In the words of General Duval:

"Every opportunity is taken advantage of to study General Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and it was deemed a happy circumstance that a courtesy to General Sherman's son could be combined with military instructions. Practise marches with large bodies are to be made from now on over the historic fields of Chickamauga and Atlanta by troops for Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, on which officers will study and discuss the operations of General Sherman."

But when President Roosevelt heard of the "irritation" caused in the South by the Sherman "march," he ordered this despatch to be sent to General Duval:

"In view of the misapprehension seemingly caused by the terms employed in your order, the President deems it best, after the detachment of Twelfth Cavalry has gone as far as Resaca, and visited the intervening field of the engagement at Dalton, that the officers and men composing the detachment shall return to Fort Oglethorpe, which he directs be done."

A good deal of that "irritation" seems to be due to the fact that

THE GREATER POWER.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG.
—Macauley in the New York *World*

SPEAKER CANNON AT SEVENTY.

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the South looked upon the detachment of troops as a protection to Father Sherman against possible hostility. This, thinks the Atlanta *Journal*, is not flattering to "a people who rather pride themselves upon their knowledge of the amenities of life," and *The Journal* adds:

"The assignment to him of a military guard contains an inference which is insulting. Was it for protection, this escort? Protection from what, from whom? Or, if not for protection, the presence of these troops, and the progress of the party, can not help but become a sort of symbol of quite another march. To exonerate whoever made the error from any deliberate intention of having it appear as such a symbol, is simply to emphasize the tactlessness of the whole affair."

The Macon *Telegraph* suggests that Senator Bacon, "as the ambassador from the sovereign State of Georgia," should "introduce a resolution of inquiry, directed to the President, asking why and wherefore this thing," and adds:

"The Governor of Georgia should ask the War Department to explain the reasons for this demonstration with force and arms upon Georgia soil."

All this, in the opinion of the Nashville *Banner*, "ought to be easily recognized without imputing to the people of Georgia undue feelings of rancor and resentment," and the St. Louis *Republic* thinks the arrangements for the Sherman tour were carelessly made, in that the Governor of Georgia was not consulted. *The Republic* adds:

"If such a tour had been proposed to be made within the limits of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts authorities would undoubtedly have been invited to take part in it. Neglect of this courtesy toward the authorities of Georgia has made a tempest in a teapot of what might have been made a pleasant fraternization between Blue and Gray."

EMERGENCE OF THE RATE BILL.

WIDESPREAD as is the comment upon the Rate bill as amended by Senator Allison, presumably in the form in which it will return to the House, it is difficult to strike a balance in the opinions and say whether the country deems it a victory or a defeat for the President. Roughly speaking, Republican papers think the President victorious and Democratic papers are contrary-minded. At first blush, when, in the absence of Senator Allison, Senator Cullom introduced an amendment in Senator Allison's name, and the President gave it his approval, the Democrats in the Senate said that Mr. Roosevelt had deserted them and then fired upon them. They had been fighting for much more than the amendment gave. But when Senator Allison returned to the Senate he himself discovered the amendment, whose purport was simply to make the Interstate Commerce Commission defendant in cases of review before the Circuit Court, and that court received full jurisdiction. The real amendment introduced by Mr. Allison is as follows:

"1. The words 'fairly remunerative' are struck out.

"2. The orders of the Commission, instead of going into effect in thirty days, are to take effect in such time as the Commission may prescribe, unless set aside by the courts.

"3. In suits begun by carriers to set aside rates made by the Commission the Circuit Courts of the United States are to have jurisdiction, and the Commission is named as defendant in such suits.

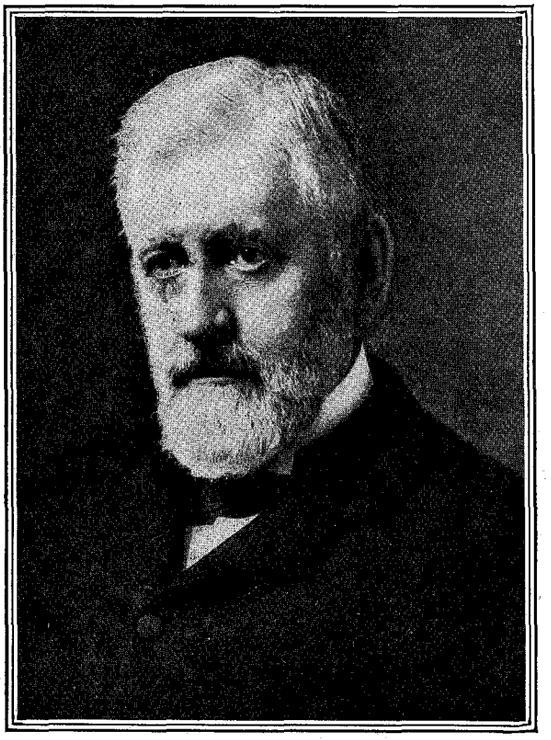
"4. Applications for preliminary injunctions and interlocutory decrees must be heard before three Circuit judges, where there are three such judges, and where not before two such judges, and such District judge as the two Circuit judges may select.

"5. There must be five days' notice to the Commission of the application for a preliminary injunction before the injunction can be granted.

"6. An appeal lies from the preliminary injunction directly to the Supreme Court, but it must be taken within thirty days."

This in the opinion of the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) gives the conservative group in the Senate about all it wished for, as it provides for a broad review clause. *The Express* sums the result up like this:

"Jurisdiction is vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States, and three judges are required to pass upon a petition for the suspension or modification of a rate order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That body shall decide what rate, 'in its judgment,' shall be 'just and reasonable,' the phrase 'fairly remunerative' being stricken out. Instead of an order going into effect within thirty days, 'all orders of the Commission except orders for the payment of money shall take effect within such reasonable time . . . as shall be prescribed in the orders of the Commission.' No order can be suspended by the courts, except on hearing after not less than five days' notice to the Commission. An appeal from an interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing an injunction in any suit shall be only to the United States Supreme Court and must be taken within thirty days from the entry of the order or decree."



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SENATOR ALLISON,
The god from the machine in the Rate-bill fight.

To the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) it is absolutely clear that "the Democrats saved the bill from being smothered in committee." The Republican press, apparently neither disputes nor affirms this, and some Democratic papers even, as for instance the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, think "something has been gained, and the public will doubtless be thankful even for small favors which may be granted by the Senate in matters involving the interests of corporations." The New York *Journal of Commerce* is anxious to see a rate law working, but it fears that the law as it now emerges from the chaos "will probably have very little practical effect so far as the 'rate-fixing power' is concerned." The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) is glad that the House will sharply scrutinize the bill, and the New York *Tribune* fairly represents Republican opinion in its indorsement of the President's statement that when all is said and done the Senate measure is like the original Hepburn bill, which the President favored. Says *The Tribune*:

"The broad reviewers contend that they have carried their point because the Federal Circuit Courts are empowered to hear suits brought against the Commission. But if this is all they desired to accomplish they have secured a concession which the supporters

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of the Hepburn bill never intended to withhold. The framers of that measure and its supporters in the Senate have always argued that it left the courts open to any plaintiff who might feel like contesting the decisions of the Commission. The rates prescribed were to remain in effect unless suspended or annulled by the courts, and no restriction was placed on an appellant seeking redress or on the power of the courts to entertain his suit. By the terms of the Allison agreement suits must be brought under certain limitations as to venue and with certain restrictions as to the issue of interlocutory orders. Moreover, the grounds on which a rate may be challenged are narrowed by the excision of the term 'fairly remunerative'—a phrase undefined by the courts—and the conditions which a rate must fulfil to be binding are simply that it shall be 'just and reasonable'—words which have been applied in many decisions interpreting the Interstate Commerce law. The Hepburn bill set up three standards of validity for measuring the Commission's judgment. The amended Senate bill prescribes only two, and in this rerpect is an improvement. But this change, as well as the others agreed on, is plainly in the direction of narrower rather than broader review."

MR. PEIRCE'S TIGER-SKIN RUG.

A RELENTLESS fate seems to be steadily driving Mr. H. H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, in the direction of fame. When Mr. Peirce published his report accusing McWade, former Consul-General at Canton, China, and others, of corruption in office, newspaper discussion gave that mildest of secretaries a celebrity he probably never dreamed of. Now that McWade, in turn, accuses Mr. Peirce of having obtained unworthy testimony and of having coveted and accepted a tiger-skin rug from the Consul, the newspaper discussion is still more widespread. And nothing less, it seems, than a hearing of the Secretary before the congressional committee that listened to McWade's charges will satisfy the press. Not that Mr. McWade can "undo the effect of that broadside by showing that Mr. Peirce accepted a gift of a moth-eaten tiger rug from him," as the Springfield *Republican* puts it, but in the words of the New York *Sun*:

"Mr. McWade must have the square deal, and so must Mr. Peirce. The issue is now joined between them. The incident of the tiger robe which Mr. Peirce admired so much, and which Mr. McWade gave him in the goodness of his heart, must be explained; and all the evidence bearing upon the charge that the Consul was 'notoriously corrupt' should be produced."

The Washington despatches at the time of this writing assert it is unlikely that a hearing will be given to Mr. Peirce. Nevertheless, in the words of *The Sun*, "Mr. Peirce, with a future in the diplomatic service, has the floor." Just now, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "Mr. McWade is the 'under dog,' and it is not fair to believe his charges against Mr. Peirce, whose record in the State Department has never before been questioned, without absolute confirmation." Yet the New York *Times* can not help observing:

"The disclosure is especially painful and distressing, since it affects an official through whom the representatives of foreign countries have transacted much of their official business with the State Department, and an official, moreover, who has been appointed Minister to a new European nation. It is clear that Mr. Peirce can not afford to let the matter rest where it is. Even if he should be content to do so, his official superiors can not afford to let him do so."

Indeed, it is the duty of his official superiors, thinks the Washington *Post*, to pursue the matter to the end. To quote:

"Without pretending to know about the merits of the case anything more than appears in the published record, we feel moved to suggest that it is not Mr. Peirce himself, but the Department of State, which should assume the task of answering McWade. Mr. Peirce was sent by his superior officers upon the tour of inspection which resulted in the report now under consideration. That report was confidential, and it was subject to the examination of the Secretary. Mr. Peirce did what he was told to do, and the result of his investigation was submitted to the head of the department for such action as that functionary might see fit to take. Mr. Peirce was a subordinate, an agent, proceeding under, no doubt, definite orders. He was responsible only to his chief, and the merits or vices of the report he made were subject to that chief's review. Strictly speaking, therefore, his statement in the case of McWade is really the statement of the department, and to that source we have the right to look for its defense and vindication."

Such a hearing for Mr. Peirce, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, would both establish the character of the new Minister to Norway and tend to warn "the new consular inspectors against loading themselves with lightly considered trifles from the men they are supposed to inspect."

A CHANGE IN THE SPIRIT OF MAGAZINE CRITICISM.

AT the recent dinner given by the American Periodical Publishers' Association at Atlantic City the chief topic of discussion, according to reports, was the sudden turning of public sentiment against "muck-raking." Most of the speakers had their fling at it, and the fact that magazine publishers who have, so to speak, their fingers on the pulse of the public, have decided to abandon the business of exposure, is taken as the surest sign that President Roosevelt's speech has put an end to that industry. Ex-President Grover Cleveland, too, in his address to the publishers at Atlantic City, made a plea for a "constructive force to balance the impetuosity and check the recklessness which are apt to grow out of the existing havoc of overturning." He also said:

"I believe there is a danger that stands opposite this passionate temper that should be carefully watched. I refer to our liability to forget in the heat of our righteous indignation that, whatever may be pulled down or uprooted, something better must be put in its place. We can not act safely or hope for reformatory results unless we look beyond the confusing rubbish and unsightly waste of demolishing activity."

The resignation from the staff of *McClure's Magazine* of Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Ray Stannard Baker, and Lincoln J. Steffens, those foes of corruption and the insidious secret rebate, gave at first some color to the story that the muck-raker was of the past, Othello with his occupation gone. But credible report has it that the change of these reformers was but a change of base; that with Mr. J. S. Phillips, a retiring member of the McClure firm, they will start a magazine of their own in which a certain amount of "raking" may be expected. In Princeton, N. J., moreover, a company has been formed to publish the books of Mr. Upton Sinclair, who is nothing if not a reformer. Yet some believe that muck-raking has come to a sudden end, and the Chicago *Tribune* even goes so far as to speculate in this wise:

"Indeed, an interesting chapter in the book of graft would be one written by a converted muck-raker relating the way in which he wove gossamer films of suspicion into a web resembling a solid structure, careless whether the first breath of truth would destroy it. Invective took the place of fact, half truths were made to seem damning where the whole truth would have been creditable. Ignorance attributed to questionable motives actions which greater knowledge would have shown to be inevitable and salutary. Petty and irrelevant scandals affecting public men, cases where past misdeeds had been atoned for, personal gossip of an extravagant kind, sheer inventions of enemies, were all treated as if revelations of the most important character.

"The consequence of this abuse was, as the President recently pointed out, that a feeling of sympathy for the victims was created. Readers either discounted the evil attributed to men whom they had been accustomed to honor or, accepting it as substantially true, came to the conclusion that all men were crooked and that it did not really matter if one was. It became impossible to tell good men from bad.

"The publishers of magazines were indifferent to this unfortunate result of the work of the muck-rakes so long as the public

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bought eagerly. But now the public is looking for something quieter, more helpful, and more truthful. The President, whom an official of the Standard Oil Company charges with giving the public advice on too many topics, has called a halt on the wholesale diffusion of mud. His words on that topic at least should have met the approval of the Standard Oil official, unless the latter felt that he was not himself unjustly treated by the exposers. The public in general agreed with the President, and the publishers, quick to notice a change in public sentiment, have decided to return to literature. As it is not likely that the policy of exposure would be abandoned without financial reasons, its abandonment may be taken as a cheerful sign of the return of public sanity."

It is stated in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is to enter the Cabinet of the next President—"if the election goes right." But could he be a Secretary and obey his own muzzling order for a single day?—*The New York Evening Post.*

About the only real thing settled in regard to the traction question is that we shall still hang to straps for a while.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It isn't half as fashionable to call him Freddy Funston as it used to be.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Senator Clark is going to quit the Senate, altho he could easily afford the seat for another term.—*Chicago News.*

John D. Rockefeller III. will be told that if he is not good he may grow up to be a president of the United States.—*Chicago News.*

Count Witte, notwithstanding his present retirement, will be the responsible Russian minister in time for the next loan.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Judging from some of the reports, the Russian Douma is going to have a free hand in all legislative questions except those that are important.—*Chicago News.*

A New York physician says automobiling will cure insomnia. Too often, however, automobiling puts the wrong persons to sleep.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

When Hobson gets to Washington officially, he will be in the House, and will not encounter Senator Morgan in debate. Lucky for Hobson.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

John L. Sullivan is said to have offered Dowie $1,000 a week to appear with him in a vaudeville turn. John would do better to save the money—if he has it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY-RATE BILL.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post.*

BORROWED PLUMAGE.
Macauley in the New York *World.*

GULLIVER TAFT DISCOVERS THE LILIPUTIAN PARLOR SOCIALISTS.
—Donnell in the Chicago *Chronicle.*

President Roosevelt—"My foolish friend, can't you see that the fatter you get the keener will be the desire of that dragon to eat you?" —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*

THE WAY OF THE CARTOONIST.

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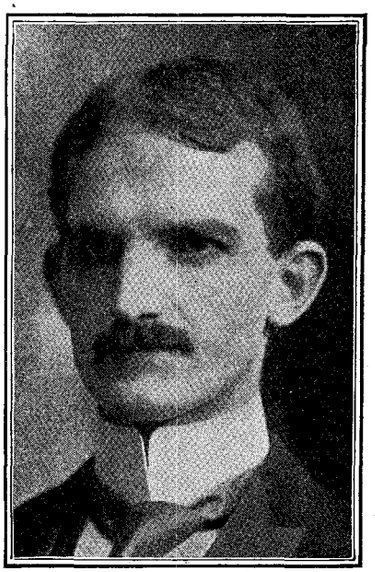
LETTERS AND ART.

THE MODERN LITERARY SCRAMBLE.

"IN twenty years' time no one will open a book," said Renan to a circle of friends, in 1885; and his prediction was received almost without protest by the literary men who heard him. Altho Mr. Octave Uzanne, writing in *La Grande Revue* (Paris), refuses to believe that the "book" is even yet doomed beyond hope, he asserts that in the principal countries of Europe a marked decadence is discernible in the aims which lead to its production. He finds no longer a definite national literature in either France, Germany, or England, and alleges an increasing indifference to literature on the part of all classes of society. It is interesing in this connection to recall Prof. Theodore W. Hunt's statement (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 5) that "modern tendencies are in the main unliterary." Mr. Uzanne lays much of the responsibility for what he calls the present literary crisis at the door of the ubiquitous modern novel. He holds, however, that the "gossip" paper and popular illustrated magazine are also partly to blame. Nor do his indictments, many of which seem to be aimed more particularly at conditions in France, end here. To quote in part his own words:



MR. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.
The stage manager of the ancient Sanskrit drama, he tells us, was required by the rules to "know music, rhetoric, industrial arts, meter, astronomy, geography, history, and the genealogies of the royal families."

"Diametrically opposed to the literary opening of the nineteenth century is that of the twentieth, which has displaced the romanticism and idealism of its predecessor for the more practical exposition of scientific and teleological subjects. . . . As for the novel of the present day, it is at the root of the present literary crisis, since it has commercialized contemporary fiction and destroyed that taste for the lyric which formerly created a demand for beautiful poetry. That there are some clever writers among the novelists of to-day is undeniable, but they have formed no schools and resemble generals without armies. . . . While the novels published by successful writers of the present have no longer the great sales that characterized those of Zola and Daudet, fifteen years ago, it is also to be noted that a novel, no matter how great, no longer makes a great sensation in the intellectual world. The 'literary event' has disappeared. Indifference in the matter of literature is increasing each day and is affecting every class. Rarely now do we hear of people taking books with them on a summer's outing. People complain of the lack of time to devote to novel-reading, life being so strenuous in every phase. The attractions of the automobile, dining out, bridge, and poker have superseded every literary attraction. The reading of novels has given way to the perusal of illustrated magazines filled with pictures which require no mental effort for their understanding. Outdoor life has bred a kind of positivism in the way of thinking, men busying themselves now for immediate, not prospective results, the passion for speed seeming to have brought with it a corresponding appreciation of the value of minutes and the necessity of doing things in a minimum of time."

Mr. Uzanne sees a grave tendency on the part of writers to cater to the people's love of "news" and the personal paragraph, the romance being thus displaced by the general magazine or the "gossip" paper, with the result that people who can get sufficient literary pabulum for one cent or ten cents will not invest in books. Added to the sum of evils which are undermining modern literature is the fact that too many writers are producing. The traditional literary disease known as *cacoethes scribendi* seems to have affected all classes. Says Mr. Uzanne:

"The desire for literary fame is noticeable on every hand. Men and women of fashion have become infected with the itch to shine in letters. Emotional women who have had a few sentimental adventures imagine they have lived a 'soul-moving romance.' This they proceed to put into novel shape as quickly as possible. Encouraged then by the indiscriminate praise of the press, they take to novel-writing as a profession, and every year turn out some two or three novels. Men translate their flirtations into literature in order to attract society's attention toward themselves. . . . Snobbery is the mark of fashionable authorship. On the eve of the production of his work, the fashionable writer gives a reception at which the event is discussed. Journalists and critics abound at such functions, and so the writer assures himself or herself a good send-off. Nor do these persons neglect the interview, which, on the contrary, they invite on all occasions and in which they air their literary dandyism as well as advertise their work. Profit as well as honor is the cry of the society writer whose knowledge of advertising is worthy of the best traditions of modern commerce."

CURIOUS CONVENTIONS OF THE HINDU DRAMA.

A BOOK bearing as title "A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama" would seem to promise little of interest to American readers outside of the growing body of Sanskritists. Yet such a volume, recently issued by the Columbia University Press, gives us an introductory sketch of the dramatic literature of India which is of special interest to-day, when our novelists and even our poets manifest so marked a tendency to stray from their own domains into the field of drama. We learn from the author, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., that "Sakuntalā," the most perfect Sanskrit drama extant, was translated into thirteen European languages during the past century, and exercised a genuine influence on the writings of the Romantic school in Europe. An English version of this interesting exotic, it will be remembered, has been played within the year at Smith College, Northampton, and by the Progressive Stage Society, New York. The early Sanskrit dramas in general, Mr. Schuyler tells us, may be described as melodramas or tragi-comedies. The conventions of the Hindu play, as he describes them, are so clearly and finally defined, and the various characters permissible on the stage are so carefully classified, that one scarcely wonders at the native Hindu theory that the drama "came down from heaven as a fully developed art invented by the divine sage Bharata." Of the character of the Sanskrit drama the author writes as follows:

"Tragedy, in our sense of the term, there is none; for every drama must have a happy ending.

"As, according to the rules, death can not be shown on the stage, it follows that one great source of inspiration for European tragedy is entirely eliminated. The usual subject for dramatic treatment is love, and according to the rank or social position of the hero and heroine the play is placed in one or another of the ten chief or eighteen minor divisions of the drama recognized by the Hindu text-books. The trials and tribulations of the lovers, relieved by the rather clumsy attempts at wit of the *vidu-saka*, or court jester, the plotting of the *vita*, or parasite, and the efforts of the rival wives to establish themselves in the favor of their lords and masters, with the incidents of every-day life in the harem and court, constitute the plot of the play. The laments of the hero to his confidant, the jester, serve to introduce lyrical stanzas descriptive of the beauties of nature, the wiles and graces of woman, and the tender passion which fills the hero's heart for some fair maiden or celestial nymph. According to the Sanskrit treatises on dramatic art the subject of a *nātaka* [play] is to be taken from some famous legend, and its hero must be high-minded and of noble

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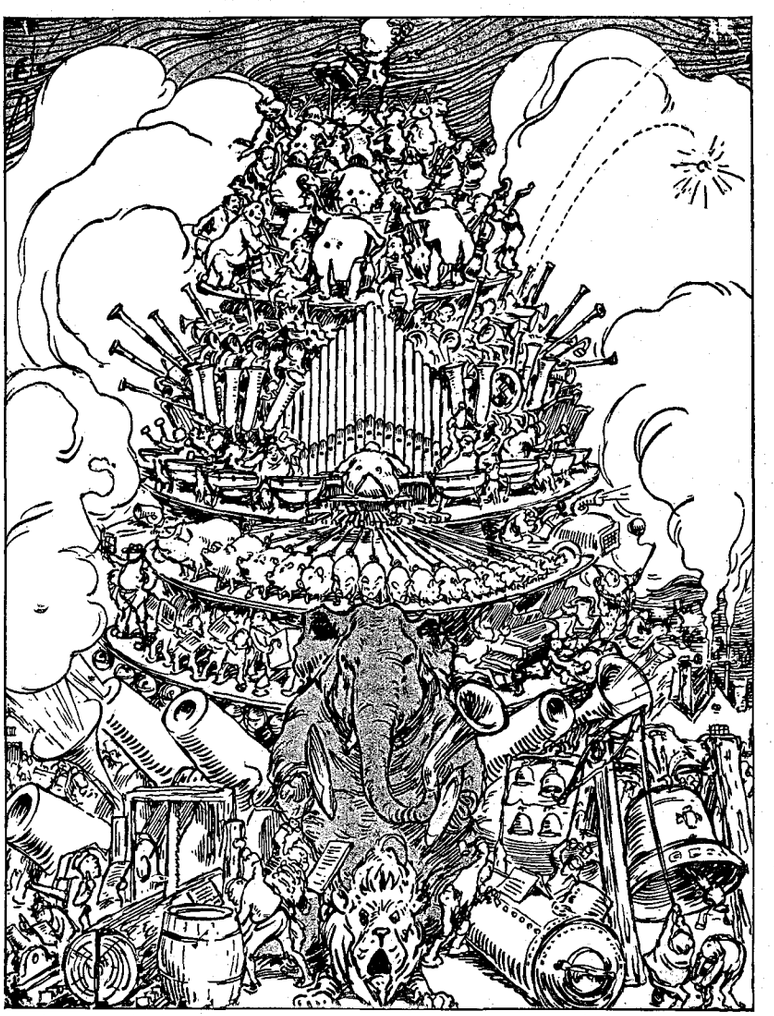
birth, sprung from a race of gods or kings. The expression of all feelings is allowed, but preponderance is to be given to love and heroism. There must be not less than five, nor more than ten, acts of mingled prose and verse. The Sanskrit tongue itself, as the learned or court language, is spoken by gods, Brahmans, heroes, kings, and men of good birth and position in general. Women and the lower classes of men speak various dialects of the Prakrit language, the old vernacular tongue of India. . . . The rules for distinguishing the various individual kinds of characters are all carefully classified and divided; so far does this subdividing go that no less than three hundred and eighty-four types of heroine are given. In practise, of course, this is never carried out, but it must be acknowledged that the great defect of the Sanskrit drama is that in general it is too conventional, with the result that originality and life are sacrificed for a hackneyed arrangement and a stereotyped manipulation of threadbare sentiments and action."

In the invention of plots, Mr. Schuyler says, the dramatists show little fertility of imagination. Simple indeed is that of "Sakuntalā" which concerns "the love of King Dusyanta for Sakuntalā, their separation by accident, and their ultimate reunion in the presence of their son after the lapse of some years." There is, however, he asserts, "cleverness shown in the way in which the details of the plot are worked out and the development of the intrigue is presented." He sketches the working out of the plot in the majority of cases as follows:

"The hero, who is usually a king or a prince and already has one or more wives, at the opening of the play suddenly becomes enamored of the charms of some girl or nymph. Altho she is equally in love with him she is too bashful and modest to let her passion be observed. Hope and fear alternately cheer and dismay both hero and heroine. She confides in some girl friend, he in the jester, who is always a Brahman, but a person of slow intelligence whose uncouth attempts at wit seem often lacking in every element of humor. The jester, moreover, is a glutton, greedy for money, and, as is to be expected, an inveterate gossip, always on the watch for some fresh bit of news. One of the most curious features of the Sanskrit drama, fostered as it was by the court society of India, which was almost always under the control of Brahman priests, is that this figure of a degraded and besotted Brahman should be allowed to appear as a typical stage figure. In an article written some years ago I advanced the theory that such a seeming inconsistency might be due to the fact that the drama had its origin in the religious dances and ceremonies of the common people, who were of course largely non-Brahmanic, and was therefore an outgrowth of the many popular religions of India rather than a development of pure Brahmanism. In this way the conventional figures, having become in the course of time crystallized into permanent types, were retained when the folk-drama became popular at court, and thus even Brahman authors did not hesitate to perpetuate the type, tho really derogatory to their class. Other stock characters in the plays are the parasite (*vita*) ministers, Buddhist monks and nuns, servants of the harem, dwarfs, mutes, and the female attendants of the king."



THE NEW MUSIC IN CARICATURE.

This graphic caricature of Richard Strauss, reproduced by *The Musical Courier* from a Munich weekly, represents the impression made upon some critics by the newest school of music, whose peculiarities Mr. Runciman traces to the influence of Nietzsche.

NIETZSCHE'S INFLUENCE ON THE NEW MUSIC.

IT may seem strange that a man whose diatribes on musical subjects now amuse us and "can no longer be taken seriously by any sane man" should still exert a notable tho indirect influence upon the newest school of musical composers. Yet this is what Mr. John F. Runciman, a well-known English critic, asserts of Nietzsche. This indirect influence of the eccentric German philosopher, we are told, is particularly marked in the works of the young French musicians. The representative of this school probably most familiar to American music-lovers is Vincent d'Indy, who conducted in this country during a portion of the musical season just past. Without for a moment accepting Nietzsche's private views on music, says Mr. Runciman, the younger musicians have learned from him "the possibility of kicking over the traces: they have determined no longer to be slaves to Wagner." They have arrived at the idea that by sheer perseverance and hard work they can become original. Says Mr. Runciman (in the London *Saturday Review*):

"Curiously enough, it was Nietzsche who scoffed at Wagner for *his* determination to be original, and yet, after all, the case is not so curious. Nietzsche tried by sheer resolution to be original, and in a sense he succeeded; at any rate he became something different from any other philosopher who had ever lived. Naturally his followers adopt his methods. Just as Nietzsche threw over all his predecessors so completely that nothing of them can be found in his writings save the little that is good (in his writings), so many of the younger generations of composers in Germany, France, and England have thrown over Wagner, Beethoven, and Mozart, until all that is good left in their music is taken from Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner—and the good is not much. . . . The best parts of all their works are founded, as they should be, on the works

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of their predecessors; only, instead of letting whatever individuality they may possess assert itself they get a pseudo originality, an originality not based on truth, by carefully putting in chords they think have not been written before, and ugly turns of melody that the great musicians would have scorned to put on paper."

Among others, he names in this connection Richard Strauss, Mahler, and Fritz Delius. Nietzsche's influence, he goes on to say, has shown itself in this way in composition after composition of the French school. Alfred Bruneau he describes as "a second Nietzsche," so determined seems that composer to be "something unlike anything that has ever existed." To quote further:

"Charpentier and Vincent d'Indy are the same—they seem to compose in a state of terrible fear lest some one should say: 'This is like Beethoven; that suggests Wagner.' And Wagner, whom they perforce imitate in every bar, is precisely the composer they are most fearful of seeming to imitate. They can not help imitating him; he has laid down the law for this generation as effectually as Beethoven had done it for Wagner. It is Nietzsche who has taught them to forget that the way to become original is to assimilate your forefathers' methods and not to seek to disguise them in strange rags and fragments of your own hasty invention. A man who has something fresh to say will be original if he resolutely sets to work to say what he has to say and nothing else; if he has nothing new in him he may play with discords and odd melodies till the crack of doom and get 'no furrader.' . . . . .

"How it is that Nietzsche's subjects have entranced and seduced so many composers I can not say. But directly and indirectly they have. 'Louise'—a twenty-year-old opera—and 'Les Girondins,' as shaped by Mr. Borne, alike show the Nietzsche domination. Strauss and Delius have both spent time and expensive music-paper on 'Zarathustra,' and a dozen other composers have sought inspiration at the same sacred fount. When one comes to examine it, what idle trash it turns out to be! There is not a noble emotion in it; there is not a thought that will bear thoughtful consideration. The French have never had a music, have not one, and may never have one; and they will certainly not help matters forward by following the Germans and seeking inspiration in the uninspired pages of a mad German pseudo-philosopher."

To a Blank Space in a Magazine.—Among the many explanations offered, during the recent newspaper discussion of the "slump" in American poetry, one, frequently advanced, was to the effect that the real responsibility for the conditions so earnestly deplored in the correspondence columns of the daily press rests with the magazine editors. These gentlemen, it was alleged, have adopted toward verse an attitude which tends insidiously to lure the Muses from their high estate. This attitude, we were told, is one which regards poems, not as works of art having intrinsic beauty and value of their own, but as mere "fillers" or aids in the "make-up" of the magazine, with the same function as tail-pieces to fill up blank spaces at the ends of pages. Perhaps it was in repudiation of this charge that *The Atlantic Monthly* soon afterward appeared with a blank half-page at the end of one of its articles—a phenomenon which moved an anonymous poet in the May issue of that publication to the following metrical outburst:

What's this! A half-page without anything on it!
Not even a quatrain, yet room for a sonnet!

How came it that such a space failed to get collared
By "Madison Clinton" or "Frank Dempster Scollard"?

A rather small space to exhibit much art in,
Then why not reserve it for "Edward S. Martin"?

Or, if it were thought they could put but a dab in,
Then why not be courteous and let "John B. Tabb" in?

Now where was the agent of that babbling trio—
Ubiquitous "Elsa" and "Zona" and "Theo"?

Yes, somebody blundered—so careless, so reckless
To let any one of those mentioned go checkless!

But thank you, Sir Editor, for this brief space is
In Magazine Verse Land a charming oasis.

Far fairer than latter-day lyric or sonnet
Is this virgin half-page without a thing on it!

FINAL SUCCESSES OF THE FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON.

A SINGULARLY rich and fruitful theatrical "year" has just come to a close in Paris. All the leading French critics speak with pride of the dramatic power, distinction, and fecundity of their playwrights, and in England some writers have gloomily contrasted the barrenness of the London season with the brilliancy of the Parisian one.

We have in these pages given from time to time full accounts of the notable successes of the French stage during the period under review, but toward the end, when novelties are hardly expected, three important "productions" occurred, the plays being from the respective pens of the eminent dramatists Donnay, Mendès, poet, critic, and playwright, and Alfred Capus, the favorite "optimist," who collaborated with the radical and serious Lucien Descaves. We subjoin brief sketches of these successful plays, following the summaries of the plots given in *Le Figaro*:

"Paraître" (Appearances), by Maurice Donnay, is a brilliant social and political satire. It deals with the make-believe aspects of life, with shams and pretensions. Its characters pose; they do this or that not because they find real pleasure or happiness in it, but because they think they are expected to do it and that their position or ambition requires it.

Mr. Margès, a retired manufacturer, and his wife, an ordinary matron with social aspirations, have a son Paul, a rising barrister and a Socialist Deputy. Paul's Socialism is skin-deep; he merely wishes to parade his "modernity." Paul is married, and his wife, Christiane, is a vain, ambitious woman of great beauty. The Margès also have a daughter, Juliette, an unspoiled, high-minded, attractive girl.

Into this family accident brings a stranger, Jean Raidzell, the younger son of one of the wealthiest families in France. Jean is injured in an automobile mishap, and he is taken at a physician's advice into the Margès house, the nearest available. There he is cared for and nursed, and as he is handsome, rich, and socially distinguished, the father and mother arrange that Juliette should be with him most of the time. Their little plot succeeds; the young people fall in love with each other, Juliette being perfectly sincere and afraid rather than glad of Jean's millions.

They marry; the Margès have realized their ambition. But misfortune and disaster result from this alliance. Paul becomes general counsel for the Raidzell firm and by defending capitalistic interests incurs the displeasure of his Socialist constituents. His wife, passionate and at the same time calculating, makes advances to her charming brother-in-law by marriage, Jean, who is too weak and self-indulgent to resist her, altho he is not blind to her selfish designs and shallow nature. Christiane does not shrink from scandal; she rather courts it. Scandal, she reasons, means divorce for her as well as for Jean; divorce might make her the lawful mistress of the Raidzell millions. She actually hopes to displace Juliette as the wife of her lover.

Meantime Juliette discovers the faithlessness of Jean and the treachery of Christiane. Too proud to complain, she suffers in silence. Indeed, she deliberately lies to her brother, who in his turn finds out the secret of the guilty pair, and manages to assure him that he is misled by appearances. He had threatened to kill Jean, but his sister's confidence shakes his resolve.

However, the instinctive loathing which the sincere Juliette manifests toward Christiane in the very next scene, and her hysterical outburst at the former's attempt to kiss her, open Paul's eyes, and he does kill Jean on the spot, almost without warning.

Is the moral of the play that people who live for appearance and for unworthy ambitions come to grief and shame? The critics are not sure; but the episodes in which the drama abounds, the allusions to current politics and social intrigues, leave no doubt that

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MAURICE DONNAY. CATULLE MENDÈS. ALFRED CAPUS.

AUTHORS OF THE LATEST SUCCESSFUL PLAYS OF THE PARIS SEASON.

Donnay intended, chiefly at any rate, to denounce pretensions and mockeries of all kinds.

In Mendès's play, "Glatigny," we have a picture of the bohemians of the literary and artistic Paris of the early seventies. Real personages are put on the stage and incidents that are historically true in the main. Glatigny was a minor poet, a literary anarchist, a savage critic, and brilliant cynic. He and his associates lived an irresponsible, gay, strenuous life, and many of the present-day celebrities sat at their feet and laid the foundations of their successful careers. Mendès, faithful to their memories, does not wish Paris to forget them, and his play tells the story of Glatigny's strange, wayward, wasted life.

The play is a literary and poetic masterpiece, according to the critics, and the atmosphere of the time and environment is reproduced with rare art. It is doubtful, however, whether it will acquire a permanent place in the dramatic repertory; the public appears to be but slightly interested in the bohemia of the seventies.

In the Capus-Descaves comedy, "L'Attentat" (The Attempt), politics and social questions are incidentally touched upon, and the hero is a Socialist Deputy. The play, however, is not meant to enforce a special political moral, the aim being, apparently, to present a picture of modern society with a peculiarly modern demagog or unconscious humbug as the principal personage. Of this character the best characterization is given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, which we quote:

"The central figure is one of the most modern and most human of characters—that of the rich and genial demagog, who promenades his Radical-Socialism in 40 horse-power motors, whose glib democratic eloquence among his constituents is quite consistent with the life of the Bois in the morning, the smart club in the afternoon, and a box at the opera or a private room at Paillard's in the evening. Mr. Coquelin *aîné* has entered into the very spirit of the type. He impersonates it with *brio*, a comic vivacity which at no moment caricatures it, but which at each instant makes it bristle with piquant and veracious touches. He is the most joyous of deputies, the least hypocritical and the most legitimately ambitious of men. In spite of the fact that he is an object of suspicion to all parties owing to their incomprehensible injustice in not being able to reconcile his advanced doctrines with his splendid *hôtel* and his *auto*, he remains most seriously convinced of his own seriousness."

The plot of this comedy is as follows:

The scene is first laid in the bookbinding establishment of an old communard, Marescot, who has a son, Lazare, and a niece, Cecile. One of the employees of Marescot, Graffard, is an anarchist, and he has succeeded in influencing Lazare in the same mental direction. Lazare is idle and impulsive, without a definite aim in life, and unhappy. Cecile loves him, but he has lifted his eyes to a charming, high-bred, elegant aristocrat who calls herself Marcelle le Grandier, one of his father's customers.

We soon make the acquaintance of the Socialist Deputy, Montferran, also a customer of the bookbinder. Montferran is a millionaire and a swell, but he enjoys the distinction of being considered a great radical. Montferran is arranging a series of meetings and theatrical representations in aid of strikers; an election is near, and he fears defeat, and the support of the popular old communard is welcome to him. He offers young Lazare the position of under-secretary, and the latter joyfully accepts. He can now, he thinks, declare his love for the beautiful and fashionable Marcelle.

This he does forthwith, only to learn that Marcelle is the wife of the Deputy, his present chief. She is separated from him on account of his infidelity and dishonorableness, and is suing for divorce. Lazare's impetuous avowal she gently dismisses as youthful folly. The young man becomes pessimistic and more dissatisfied than before.

Meantime Montferran holds his political meetings and disgusts Lazare with the manifest insincerity and hollowness of his harangues.

At a dinner given by the Deputy, Lazare quarrels with him, and, happening to find a pistol, shoots at and slightly wounds Montferran. The "attempt" had no real object, but Montferran gives it a political aspect. He delights in the prospect of posing as the victim of an anarchist outrage; his reelection is certain; every one sympathizes with him.

Judicial inquiry reveals, however, the passion of the misguided youth for Montferran's wife, and the "anarchist plot" threatens to go to pieces. Montferran begs the judge to keep his wife's name out of the affair; he promises to do his best to secure the acquittal of Lazare so long as the "attempt" continues to be represented as political.

Lazare is in fact acquitted, and he returns home cured of his violent pessimism and rebellious leanings. He now appreciates Cecile's love and charm, and will seek happiness in union with her. Montferran will continue his demagogical career, and be a Socialist orator and a millionaire clubman and high-liver at the same time. For such is modern life.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCORDING to a German newspaper, Gabriele d'Annunzio is about to turn from the drama and the novel to write a series of "intimate biographies." His first subjects, it is said, will be Crispi, Leonardo da Vinci, and Cavour.

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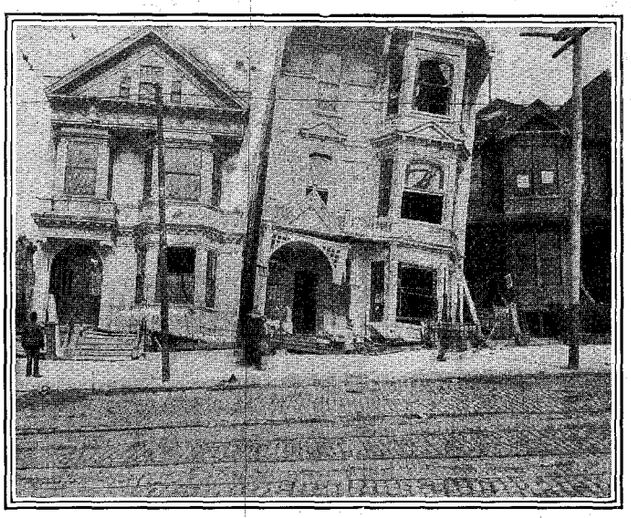
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

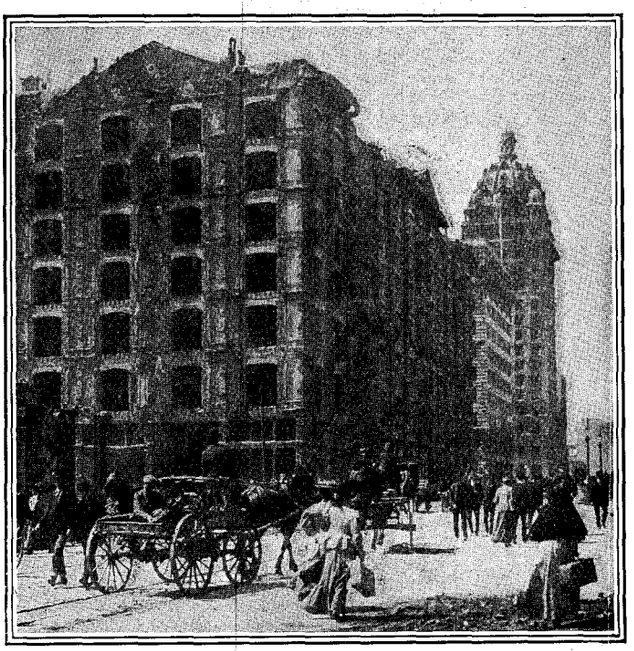
EARTHQUAKE LESSONS FOR BUILDERS.

WE Americans are better at repairing disasters than at preventing them. We are in such a hurry to rebuild our shaken and fire-swept cities that we are apt to give scant thought to making them resistant to future quake and flame. The engineering and technical papers are full of cautions in this regard and



EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON FRAME HOUSES.

give the impression that the San Franciscans will have only themselves to thank if disaster overtakes their city a second time. The earthquake certainly has given them an extended field for observation of its results on constructions of various kinds in all sorts of locations. Writing in *Engineering News* (New York, May 3), Prof. C. Derleth, who occupies the chair of structural engineering in the University of California, states his belief, as the result of



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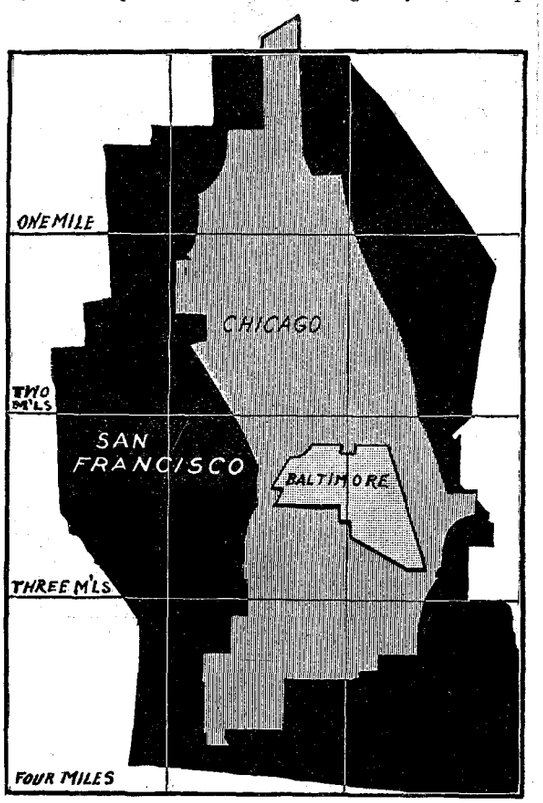
HOW THE STEEL-FRAME STRUCTURES IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY STOOD THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

such observation, that it will be unwise in the future to build important, heavy, and high buildings upon soft and made ground. When such location is imperative, he says, the greatest care should be exercised in the foundation construction, and the building should be of heavy steel framing. He writes:

"In my judgment the effects of the earthquake show a triumph for our modern high-building construction. The *Call* Building, the Crocker Building, the Merchants' Exchange, the Kohl Building, the St. Francis Hotel, the Fairmont Hotel, and many others were hardly affected by the tremblor. Their somber ruins emphatically show their entire resistance to the earth's movement. There are no real reenforced-concrete buildings in San Francisco because there has always been objection on the part of the labor-unions. No main walls of buildings are of reenforced concrete. There are many cases of reenforced floors and columns.

"Brick and stone structures of excellent bond and good mortar, with cross walls, and sufficient lateral bracing to give stiffness, very decidedly resisted the earthquake where the structures rested on high ground. Of course their chimneys and top walls and sometimes a corner were cracked. Some brick church-towers answering these requirements were undamaged by the earthquake.



AMERICA'S GREAT FIRES COMPARED.

The accompanying cut from the Indianapolis *News* shows graphically the area covered by the great conflagrations at Chicago, Baltimore, and San Francisco.

Stone and brick towers consisting of four outside walls only have all collapsed. The great destruction to brick buildings was found only with poor workmanship, weak foundations, and exceptionally bad bond and upon soft ground. . . . . .

"It would seem to me, therefore, that, omitting the possibility of fire, there is no reason why San Francisco should fear earthquake destruction in the future, where buildings are properly framed of steel, and raised upon proper pile or other deep foundations on sufficiently firm ground. Unnecessary and top-heavy towers should be avoided, and buildings over ten to twelve stories in height should be few."

Of the damage to the water-mains, which was the direct cause of the city's great fire loss, Professor Derleth reports that the main conduits entering the city were greatly damaged, and the pipes running through soft materials were very generally destroyed. In the absence of exact and careful facts, however, he refrains from any particular statement, tho he regards it as evident that San Francisco needs for the future "a carefully outlined system of mains, so arranged that they may be found upon the firmer ground

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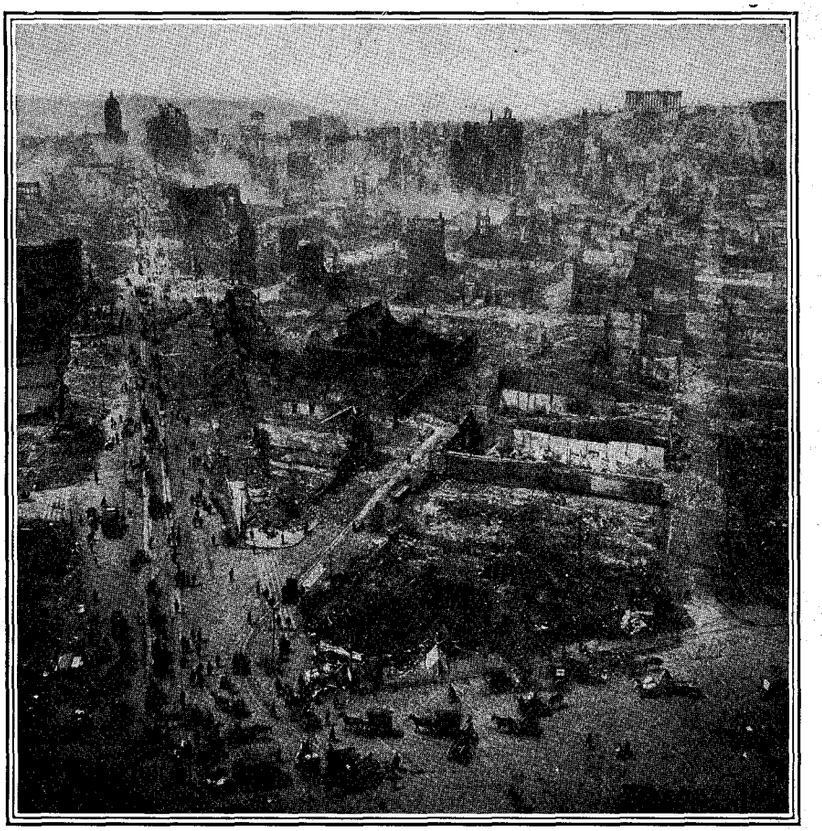
of the city, so that breaks in the soft districts may not entirely intercept the flow of water."

A general expression of opinion by engineers, in the columns of the paper just quoted, shows that most of them either join with Professor Derleth in advising steel-framed buildings or recommend a greater use of reenforced concrete. Thus Mr. D. Cuozzo, a New York engineer, writes:

"I believe that the best construction would be reenforced-concrete buildings with adequate foundations, wide footings interlaced with steel reenforcement bars, and with walls, pilasters, columns, etc., all reenforced. The walls should be of minimum thickness, and, where possible, light curtain walls to lessen the weight of the building would be preferable.

"In brief, I mean that the buildings should be constructed with a continuous bond between foundations and walls and floors, where possible, so that if an earthquake shock did occur, and the buildings should be rocked or shaken out of plumb, the walls would not crack and fall apart and collapse. Such a building would also offer great resistance to fire."



From stereograph, copyright 1906, by H. C. White Co., New York.

VIEW OF THE RUINS, LOOKING FROM THE FERRY TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

In an editorial on "Earthquake-proof Construction," *The Scientific American* (New York, April 28) expresses the opinion that "it will be within the power of the engineer and architect to build a second San Francisco, which, if called upon to do so, could pass through such another seismic disturbance without being completely overturned, or utterly ravaged by fire." This paper goes on to say:

"The most hopeful promise for the future is found in the admirable manner in which the steel skeleton of the modern steel-and-masonry building has passed through the terrific shock and wrenching of the earthquake. Altho this result has been a matter of surprise to the average layman, it is not so to the engineer. Modern structural steel is possessed of such elasticity and toughness that it will submit to the most severe and complicated stresses before it can be brought to the point of rupture. . . . . .

"According to information at present available, it would seem that in buildings of this type at San Francisco the wreckage directly due to the earthquake was confined to the loosening and in some cases throwing down of the brick or stone façades with which the buildings were covered in. Probably also it will be found that the interior partitions and the floors have in many cases suffered a similar fate. The loss of the walls, or paneling, was due to the fact that they were not homogeneous with the steel frame, but were merely attached to it by methods which were never intended to resist the enormous inertia stresses that were set up when the whole building was rocked by the earthquake. Evidently, if this disruption of the walls is to be prevented, they must either be bonded in more completely with the steel frame, or, better yet, they must be made homogeneous or monolithic with the frame.

"Now the last-named conditions are ideally present in the new form of concrete-steel or armored-concrete construction, which has made such rapid strides of late years in structures of the larger and more important class. As the results of most elaborate engineering tests, concrete-steel has been proved to possess in the highest degrees those qualities of elasticity, toughness, and homogeneous strength which, when combined in a monolithic mass, present a structure as nearly earthquake-proof as our present methods and materials can make it."

In closing, the writer urges that before beginning the reconstruction of San Francisco, the municipal authorities will insist that the city must be built with special provision for the recurrence of the most violent earthquakes. First among the building restrictions, he says, should be one prohibiting, at least in the business sections of the city, any but the most approved fireproof construction.

The press announce that the Governor of California has appointed a State Earthquake Investigation Commission, with headquarters at the University of California, and that this body has elected Prof. A. C. Lawson chairman and Prof. A. O. Leuschner secretary. The facts collected by the Commission will be of the highest value and doubtless will be seriously considered in rebuilding the city.

THE CAUSE OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

MOST of the scientific journals touch but briefly on the cause of the great San Francisco earthquake. In the absence of such an extended geologic study as can not be thoroughly made for many months, what they have to say is little more than an abstract of what is known or surmised regarding the causes of earthquakes in general. Most authorities reject the suggestion that the San Francisco disaster had something to do with the Vesuvian eruption, holding both to be purely local, but some see in both an evidence of seismic activity that may possibly be connected in some way with the fact that we are now at a maximum period of solar eruption. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* would connect in this way a large number of recent disasters that would scarcely be linked causally by most scientific men. It says editorially:

"The cause of the earthquake is naturally a subject of discussion. Every one knows that it was due primarily to a slip in the crust of the earth, but as to the precise origin of the forces which cause these earth movements there is considerable difference of opinion. The happening of the San Francisco earthquake so soon after the eruption of Vesuvius has given rise to the idea that there

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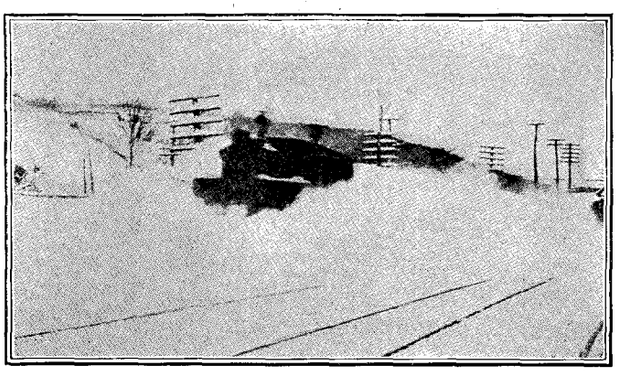
may have been some connection between the two, but this is highly improbable. Volcanic eruptions are of comparatively local action. However, it appears that the crust of the earth has recently been in a critical condition, and while Vesuvius did not cause the San Francisco earthquake, it is not impossible that the



SNOW TEST OF NEW YORK CENTRAL ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

same factor which released the steam and lava there may have caused the movement in the crust of the earth in California.

"There have recently been reports of earthquakes in various parts of the world, and during the last six months there has been a series of extraordinary disastrous colliery explosions, which are now firmly believed to be influenced by atmospheric and terrestrial conditions which favor the release of gas in large quantities from coal-seams."

That these may all depend on some cosmic source of activity appears to be the belief of more than one authority. For instance, the writer calls attention to a statement of the director of the Berlin Observatory, to the effect that the Courrières disaster was connected with atmospheric conditions, and that the crust of the earth is in a dangerous condition at the present time. The writer goes on:

"He predicted other disasters. Altho no one could have foretold the disaster at San Francisco (probably it is best that such terrible calamities can not be foretold), the evidence is important, that the critical condition of the earth was publicly recognized previous not only to it, and the eruption of Vesuvius, but also to the colliery explosion at Nagasaki."

Attention is also called by *The Scientific American* (New York, April 28) to the interesting theory of Prof. John Milne, the great English seismic authority, to account for recent disturbances of this character. This theory has been held tenable by Sir Norman Lockyer and Professor Archenbold. Says this paper:

"Professor Milne declares that the disturbances are due not to a merely normal readjustment of the earth's strata or to the shifting of the surface to meet a gradual contraction in the size of the globe, but are caused by displacement of the globe itself from its true axis and are really due to the jar incident to the subsequent swinging back of the earth upon that true axis. It is conceivable that such a return movement to the axis as well as the original distortion would cause a tremendous strain upon the crust, and could easily account for the most terrific seismic convulsions imaginable. Sir Norman Lockyer declares further that the deviation from the true axis, a fact which, by the way, can be scientifically proven, is due to the great sun spots which at present are sending more energy to the earth than at any other time during the thirty-five years sun-spot period, and which through the great differences in the corresponding temperatures cause the formation of vast ice-masses at one or the other of the poles, of such weight that the distortion takes place, to be subsequently remedied by other variations."

However this may be, probably all authorities agree that the San Francisco earthquake, like other similar disasters, was directly caused by a shock somewhere in the earth's crust due to a forced adjustment under strain. Such adjustment, whether its immediate result is a slip or a break in the rocky structure, sends out concentric waves through the crust. Just above the center of disturbance these cause simply an up-and-down motion, while farther away they come to the surface at an angle and cause also a to-and-fro motion, or "shake," which is more destructive. To quote *The Scientific American* again:

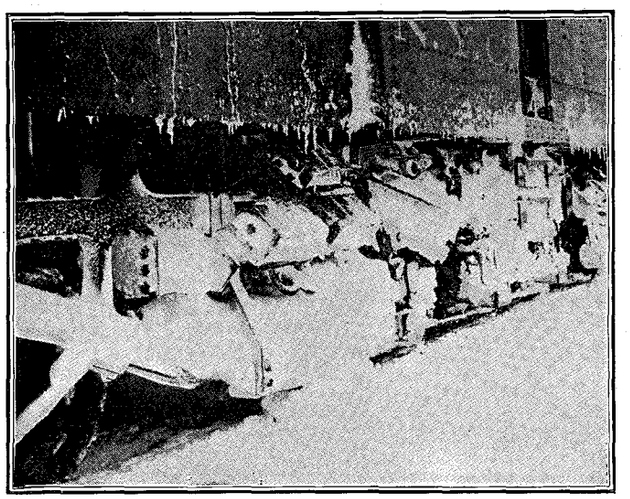
"It is probable that the tremor was due to the slipping or fracturing of some great stratum or of several strata of rock either directly underlying the city or under the Pacific Ocean near by. That the center of the convulsion was either under the land or not far from the shore is shown by the fact that no great annihilating sea-wave resulted, like that which made the great earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, so terribly destructive. On that occasion a great tidal wave passed clear across the Atlantic Ocean in nine and a half hours, and the effect of the shock itself was felt even in England. The Pacific coast, which lies in an earthquake belt quite distinct from that which includes Southern Italy, is peculiarly susceptible to disturbances of this nature. The present configuration of the soil is of recent geological age, and the coast, unlike the Atlantic shore-line, shelves rapidly to deep water, and thus the slipping of rock strata, which is usually the cause of non-volcanic convulsions, is greatly facilitated. . . . . .

"That the earth is extremely sensitive even to the slightest shocks, contractions, or alterations is shown by the tremendous rapidity with which the indications of these are transmitted to various parts of the globe. A few minutes after the first shock was felt in San Francisco the seismographic instruments at Washington recorded the tremor."

It is stated in the daily press that since the earthquake a great fault or break four miles in length has been discovered along the summit of the range on whose spurs San Francisco lies. This is said to be evidenced by a crack varying from a few inches to several feet in width, showing, so it is said, that the whole country between this ridge and the Pacific has slid seaward. Whether this great landslide is a fact and whether it is a cause or merely an accompaniment of San Francisco's destruction, it would appear to be too early yet to conclude.

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IN A SNOW-STORM.

SOME persons are afraid, judging from the experiences of the elevated roads, that the trains on the New York Central and other roads that are about to change to electric motive-



VIEW OF LOCOMOTIVE FRAME AND MOTORS AFTER THE TEST.

power will be delayed by snow. These doubters will be reassured by the reports of a snow-test of one of the Central's electric locomotives near Schenectady last February. In a report quoted by *The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine* (May) from *The Railroad*

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Gazette we learn that at the time the locomotive went on the track there was about thirteen inches of snow between the rails. Further:

"The protected and unprotected over-running rails were both completely covered, and in some places there was from four to six inches of snow on top of the protection boards. The flanger-plow used to clean the snow out from between the track rails did not throw it clear of the third rail, and it was found that from the standpoint of third-rail operation much better service on the over-running rail would have been got without the plow. . . . . .

"One thing was demonstrated clearly—that a third rail entirely unprotected is a good deal less troublesome in a snow-storm than a third rail protected in such a way that snow is encouraged to accumulate. . . . . .

"After an inspection lasting all the afternoon it was agreed that the conditions under which the locomotive was operating were more severe than in regular service because no flangers were being run over the line; also, that the snow-plow at present used on the locomotive can be improved; that the operation of the shoe on the under-contact rail is much more satisfactory than on the other types, and that the rail is much easier to keep clean. . . . . .

"On the unprotected rail of the over-running type the effect of the flanger was minimized, since the rail was on the far side of the track, so that the flanger on track 3 made little difference. The first trip of the locomotive over the unprotected rail caused less trouble than succeeding trips, for the reason that the arcing of the first passage melted the snow and formed ice, which made conditions much worse on subsequent trips. The over-running third rail of the New York Central type, protected top and side, suffered no ill effect from the flanger, since it was too far away; but after the passage of the locomotive the effect was the same as with the bare rail; that is to say, there was a tendency to iron down the snow on top of the rail and to form a layer of ice.

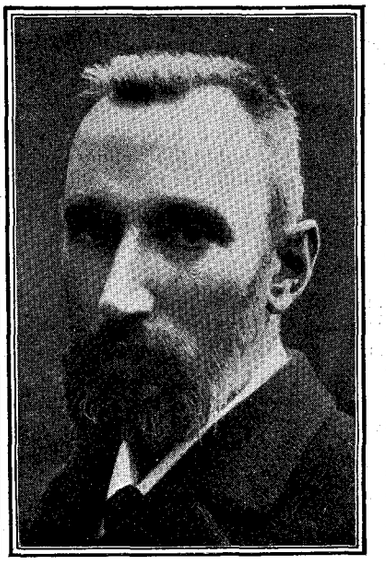
"When the locomotive was laid up again at 6 P.M., after having been on the road for eight hours, the snow was packed around the commutator and brush-holder, but there was very little on the armature. About ten inches of snow clung to the bottom side of the armature and commutator screws. There was no sign of motor trouble which could be attributed to the snow. . . . . .

"The enclosed third-rail shoe-stops took care of the snow very well. There was no indication of trouble occasioned by the snow preventing the shoes from turning on their axles. This was one of the sources of trouble in the experiments made last winter. The shoes, however, arced badly, both on the protected and on the unprotected over-running rail. The arcing on the under-running rail was very much less.

"While the trials were being made the snow fell during the morning at an average rate of three inches per hour."

MADAME CURIE,

Who "shared with her husband the labor and honor of his most difficult experiments."



PROFESSOR CURIE.

"Much more work would have been accomplished had he been spared, for he was only at the height of his career."

"Riding the Goat" Electrically.—The published report of the use of electric appliances in certain college initiations moves *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 7) to condemn such proceedings unreservedly. It says editorially:

"Applied electricity has many uses, and they are important, but when it comes to using the electric current as a means of hazing or as an initiatory performance at a secret-society meeting a foolish step has been taken, and it is not improbable that serious results may ensue. Among some of the more unrestrained students belonging to the upper class of one of our technical institutions recently it was felt that the old and tried methods of hazing were hardly adequate to the occasion, so several under-classmen were subjected to strong electric current until they became exhausted. Such hazardous tomfoolery as this should be suppressed. Electricity is not a tangible thing; it is not to be 'monkeyed' with by those who do not bring to its use a certain respect and intelligence. Like the magician's apprentice, who had sufficient skill to produce a flood but not enough to stop it, persons unversed in the art should not perform any electrical tricks or experiments, unless with three or four cells of primary battery, save under the eye of a competent instructor. Ordinarily 110 volts may be handled without serious danger, but under some circumstances a shock at this pressure may result in severe injury—possibly death. Some persons are able to stand pressures that would make nervous wrecks out of others. Then there is always uncertainty as to the exact quantity of current and the pressure of a circuit before it has been tested with ammeter and voltmeter, and even then one does not know at what moment, from some outside influence, the condition of the circuit may be entirely changed. For these reasons electricity should be let severely alone by all hazers, secret-society initiating 'teams' and practical jokers. Human life should not be subjected to needless risk."

ONE OF THE DISCOVERERS OF RADIUM DEAD.

NOT long ago the world was reading, with an interest seldom accorded to purely scientific discoveries, the story of the isolation of radium by Professor and Madame Curie. To-day it is called upon to mourn the untimely loss of Professor Curie, who was thrown down and killed by a vehicle in the crowded streets of Paris. *The Scientific American* gives the following data regarding his life:

"Professor Curie was the son of a Paris physician and was born in Paris in 1859. He was educated at the Sorbonne and began scientific research on his own account while working as an assistant in the School of Chemistry of Paris. He became a professor in 1895 and at about that time he married Marie Slodowska, a Pole, one of his pupils. She had studied physics and chemistry both in Warsaw and Paris and thereafter shared with her husband the labor and honor of his most difficult experiments. . . . . .

"She and her husband spent several years in the laboratory of the School of Physics and Chemistry, studying uranium and thorium, and finally, in 1898, they announced to the Academy of Sciences that they had found a new and strongly radioactive substance in pitchblende. Radium was discovered in 1903. Two years before that the French Academy of Sciences had recognized the work of the Curies by awarding to Curie the La Caze prize of 10,000 francs and commending his wife for her part in the discoveries. In December, 1903, the couple received the Noble prize for chemistry, and a few days later they received 60,000 francs as part of the Osiris prize of France—all in recognition of their radium discoveries."

Of the work of the Curies *The Electrical Review* remarks that no discovery in science of recent years has attracted more

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widespread attention than that of radioactivity by Becquerel, and that with the investigation of this property the names of Professor and Madame Curie are inseparably connected. Says the writer:

"Altho hampered by lack of means, their great skill in research work and their unquenchable enthusiasm brought forth results of the utmost importance. They not only separated from that complex mineral, pitchblende, the radioactive material, but they differentiated between several constituents, and presented the chemical world with two new elements. This was a mighty accomplishment, but to the scientific it is overshadowed by their announcement that radioactive materials continually give out energy. This announcement, when made, seemed contrary to a fundamental law of physics, and altho later work seems to have brought the new discoveries into accord with physical law, it has been at the expense of chemical theory.

"These results, altho the more striking, by no means represent all that Professor and Madame Curie have accomplished, for through their indefatigable labors constant advance was made in the new branch of science and important facts reported at frequent intervals. Undoubtedly, much more work would have been accomplished had he been spared, for he was only at the height of his career. The world has therefore suffered a severe loss, for men with his rare combination of experimental skill and patience can ill be spared.

"It is a noteworthy fact that in spite of the important work done by Professor and Madame Curie, their name is connected with radioactivity only by association, and not directly. Their modesty led them to find in other ways names for the new elements, and the scientific world has followed their lead. It is to be hoped that ere long some appropriate way of commemorating the work of this great man will be found."

PROSPECT OF CHEAPER ALUMINUM.

AN important event to all users of aluminum—whose numbers are constantly increasing, owing largely to the requirements of the automobile industry—is the expiration of what is known as the "Hall patent," granted to Charles M. Hall on April 2, 1889, under which, according to a writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, April 19), it "has been possible for the Pittsburgh Reduction Company to maintain almost a monopoly of production in the United States." Says this paper:

"Recently the demand has been so heavy that this company has not been able to keep up with it, and domestic consumers have turned to Europe, but even at the high prices paid abroad it has not been possible to obtain any considerable quantities."

The "Hall patent" was for the use of an easily fusible compound of the two minerals, cryolite and bauxite, from which the metal was obtained by electrolytic decomposition. According to the writer above quoted, however, even the throwing of this process open to the public is not apt to have immediate effect, since the Pittsburg company still owns an auxiliary patent, the "Bradley," that does not expire till 1909, protecting various details, such as the method of keeping the electrolytic bath in a molten condition. Says the writer:

"There is no doubt that owing to the scarcity and high price of the metal efforts will be made to start competing works after the Hall electrolyte becomes public property, and in fact there are many rumors of such proceedings already in the air, . . . but it seems to be very difficult for other people to get around the claims of the Bradley patent, in spite of their having an electrolyte of the proper nature. Moreover, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company has the immense advantage over its competitors of a large, well-equipped plant, trained workmen, and an experience of a number of years' duration, and is making strenuous efforts to enlarge its productive capacity.

"What, in view of the above considerations, will be the future development of the aluminum industry is difficult to say. No doubt if competition should be successful the price of the metal would fall to a greater or less extent. As far as the Pittsburgh Reduction Company is concerned it must be said that it has never abused the privilege of having a monopoly for the purpose of putting a prohibitory price on the metal."

TO SWITZERLAND BY STEAMER.

A SHIP canal through Europe from north to south, involving an Alpine tunnel as a petty detail, would appear to be a somewhat extensive contract, yet it is actually being talked about, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 14). The project is nothing less than to make Romanshorn, on the shore of Lake Constance, a seaport, and of the lake itself a terminal basin for transatlantic steamers. A canal 26 feet deep between Rotterdam and Lake Constance would enable vessels of 8,000 tons to reach Romanshorn. This canal need be dug only from Lake Constance to Mayence, since from Mayence to Rotterdam the Rhine is amply deep. The expense on Swiss territory would be $65,000,000, but from Basel to Rotterdam the cost would be greater. It would, however, be met in part by the exploitation of electric energy, about a million and a half horse-power being available between Romanshorn and Mayence. The project is dependent upon the tunneling of the Splügen. We read further:

"This giant canal, north of the Alps, would be supplemented by another one 5.5 meters [18 feet] deep, from Lake Como to the Po. . . . This would cost 100 to 120 million francs [$20,000,000 to $24, 000,000].

"The result would be the transportation to the center of Europe, by way of Splügen, of all goods coming from Asia and Australia via Suez Canal. The promoters calculate that the utilization of the motive power thus obtained would save Switzerland more than a million tons of coal a year.

"As the Rhine is not of sufficient volume to assure permanent navigation on the Rotterdam-Constance Canal, it is intended eventually to use the water of the lakes of Neuchâtel, Bienne, Lucerne, and Zug, connecting them by a very short canal from Kussnacht to Immensee. . . . . .

"The plan is a bold one, but when we reflect that without the eventual tunneling of the Splügen these two fine canals will be only culs-de-sac, and that a steamer would take more time to go from Rotterdam to Romanshorn than to cross the Atlantic, we may await the execution of the great project with tranquillity of mind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Hygienic Value of Yellow.—The use of yellow or orange-tinted glasses by persons who desire to protect sensitive eyes against brilliant light is recommended by a French ophthalmologist, Motais, of Angers, who read a paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Medicine in March. Mr. Motais has been using these yellow glasses for fifteen years. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, April 7) in a discussion of his paper:

"These glasses give a remarkable illumination. The sky and objects are lighted up with warm tints, very agreeable to the eye. Besides, and despite this luminosity, they produce a quieting effect, so that with tints proportioned to the intensity of the light or to the retinal sensitiveness, the most sensitive eyes may be preserved.

"They are the more agreeable, the intenser the light, and are consequently recommended to travelers in high latitudes or on the snow-fields of mountain regions, where they are exposed to the blinding rays of the sun. . . . They also modify, in summer, the brilliancy of the sands on a sea-beach. In the mountains, on an automobile excursion, their illumination enables the traveler to regard the widest views without fatigue. Irritable eyes, even when they have normal visual power, will find it advantageous to substitute the agreeable impression of yellow glasses for the gloomy tint of blue or smoked glasses. This substitution is desirable when the visual acuteness of invalids is notably weakened, as in the many affections known as retinitis, choroiditis, progressive myopia, atrophy of the optic nerves, keratitis, etc.

"According to the investigations of Mr. Javal, continued by Tscherning and Sarazin, the double illuminating and quieting action of yellow glasses, apparently so contradictory, is explained by their suppression of the chemical rays of the solar spectrum. It may be remembered that about 1888 an English scientist who had devoted much time to ophthalmology strongly advised all persons who were earning their living with the pen never to use white paper when yellow could be obtained. When shall we see yellow glasses and yellow paper coming into hygienic fashion?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

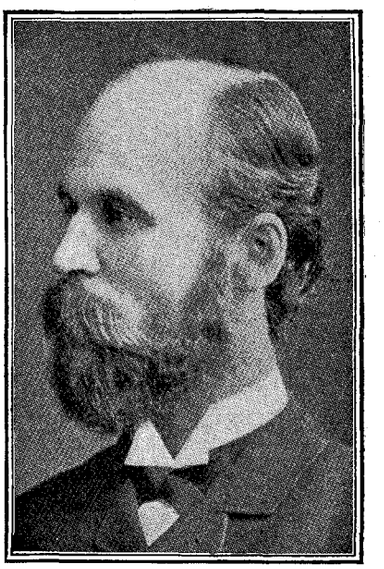
SUDDEN DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN HUNAN.

A CURIOUS contrast is presented between the preceding quarter of a century of pioneer missionary work on the part of the China Inland Mission in Hunan, with its almost negligible results, and the sudden flowering of efforts during the past five years. That province, we learn from "Pioneer Work in Hunan," a volume edited by Marshall Broomhall, long equaled Tibet in its inaccessibility to foreign influences. During the early years of the China Inland Mission such men as Adam Dorward and the Rev. George Hunter devoted their lives as itinerant missionaries with scarcely such tangible results as the securing of buildings for religious services. The aspect of things has greatly changed, we learn, since the collapse of the Boxer uprising. Dr. Frank Teller in 1901 was the first foreigner to gain a permanent foothold at Ch'ang-sha, the capital city of Hunan. This city is described as the cleanest and one of the best built in China. It contains one of the oldest and most famous Confucian colleges, antedating the great universities of England. Says a contributor to this volume: "Heirs of such an antiquity, and with the reputation of having supplied China with far more than their proportion of officials and famous scholars, it is not surprising that the Hunanese refused to admit trade and the Gospel into the province until within four years, tho beginnings had been made before 1900." The center of the evangelistic work is a "church in the house," having as an appendage a hospital, and "the work of itineration is widespread, methodical, and unusually fruitful for a new field." Quoting the writer further, "So contagious is the example of their foreign leaders that, of their own accord, the Chinese Christians have established a chapel in the south suburb, and hold services there of great power." Some of the results "that have come from less than three years' work in a most hostile and antiforeign city" are noted in the following paragraphs:

MRS. KELLER AND HER CLASS IN ENGLISH.

Miss Chen, on Mrs. Keller's left, is the daughter of Mrs. Keller's teacher, an earnest Christian. Mrs. Li, on Mrs. Keller's right, is the wife of Evangelist Li. Miss Ch'uen, standing next, is a Manchu lady. Mrs. Wu, in front of Mrs. Keller, is the wife of one of the city officials. Mrs. Chau, on her right, is a lady of a high-class family, and has asked for baptism. All are studying the Bible.

"Officials and persons of rank and importance have become exceedingly friendly, and not a few of them come in their chairs to classes and services at the compound. Even the son and daughter of Chou Han, a man who for years was the most pronounced leader of the antiforeign faction, and the instigator of riots not a few, and who is now imprisoned because of his crimes, are visitors at the mission. This prominent woman has started a school for ladies of rank, in which Western learning is taught, as is the use of the sewing-machine, and even English, to teach which latter branch she desires to secure one of the missionary ladies. A Manchu lady of rank is a habitual attendant, and has so far overcome the tyranny of custom that one day, while we were there, she refused to wait for her sedan-chair, but boldly walked through the streets to a prayer-meeting held in the south suburb—a most unusual proceeding, which proved the revolution that the new life had brought to her.



ADAM DORWARD,

A pioneer worker in Hunan, whose labors paved the way for the notable achievements of the past few years.

"Never has the writer seen such a thorough acquaintance with the letter and the power of the Scripture in converts and inquirers of from three years' standing to those of a few months. Almost every adult, and many of the children, bring copies of the Bible, or of the portion of it most used, to church, to morning prayers, and to the various meetings. The numerous Scripture references are looked up and read, often by one of the audience, and the expositions are so clear and logical that they could hardly fail to find lodgment in the heart. . . . . .

"This Ch'ang-sha community has proven that the Chinese can be speedily organized and trained in habits of prompt and effective voluntary service, not for the money that it brings, but for the sheer love of blessing others and of serving a Christ who is made so real to them by the work and life of the missionaries that He seems almost visible."

THE "DEADLY PARALLEL" USED ON THE HIGHER CRITICS.

BOTH the conservative and the advanced theological clans in Germany are making a vigorous appeal to the Christians at large in behalf of their causes, and the great debate is no longer a matter of technical and learned discussion. The challenge made in this regard by the champions of the advanced views, who contrary to the traditions of this school have adopted the policy of "popularizing" their theories, has been promptly taken up by the representatives of the old theology, who return blow for blow. One of the most effective weapons of the latter is the reiterated claim that modern theology is distinctly not only un-Biblical but absolutely anti-Biblical, and one of the most successful ventures in this direction is a leaflet circulated in tens of thousands under the title of "Steht die moderne Theologie auf der Bibel?" (Is Modern Theology Based on the Bible?). In parallel columns are found, first Scriptural quotations on all the fundamentals of Christianity, and then literal extracts from the writings of the advocates of modern theology on these same fundamentals, but directly denying their truthfulness. One column is headed "What does

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the Bible teach?" the other, "What do modern theologians teach?" We reproduce some specimens of these antithetical statements:

1. In regard to God, the Scriptures teach that he is a God who performs miracles; cf. Ps. lxxvii. 14, Ex. xv. 6, Ps. xcviii. 1, Luke i. 37. On the other hand, modern theology denies this; *e.g.*, Professor Bousset, of Goettingen, says: "We can no longer adhere to the belief in miracles." Dr. Fischer, of Berlin, says: "Our faith in God must not include a faith in miracles." The *Christliche Welt* says: "It must be regarded as settled that no miracles in the sphere of nature can be accepted."

2. In regard to the Trinity, the Biblical doctrine is found entrenched in such passages as Matt. xxviii. 19, 2 Cor. xiii. 14, 1 Peter i. 2. On the other hand, modern theology denies this doctrine. Bousset says: "The doctrine of the Trinity too is lost in the development of modern theological thought." Again he says: "Jesus was a human being, and the Holy Spirit was no divine person."

3. That God has revealed himself by a special revelation is clearly taught in Tim. iii. 16, Tit. ii. 11, Heb. i. 1. But this same representative of modern theology says: "Nowhere in history do we find any place for a special divine revelation; of a divine working by the side of the human; of a supernatural exhibition of divine power in the history of a redemption."

4. Actual and original sin is taught in Gen. viii. 21, Ps. xiv. 3, John iii. 6, Rom. iii. 23. Yet Retschl says: "A passively inherited condition can not be regarded as sin. The doctrine of original sin can not be proven by experience; it is only a notion." Bousset says: "The idea of a universal corruption of the human race we can not accept."

5. That sin leads to death is the teaching of Paul in Rom. v. 12. Yet Professor Wernle says: "Death is no punishment of any kind."

6. That Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary is the teaching of Matt. i. 21, 22, 23, Luke i. 31, 35, Luke ii. 7, Gal. iv. 4. But Bousset: "That which Matthew and Luke in the first chapters of their gospels report concerning the beginnings of the life of Jesus is a myth and legendary."

7. That Christ was sinless is explicitly taught in John viii. 46, 1 Peter ii. 22, 2 Cor. v. 21. Yet Wernle in so many words says, "Jesus was not sinless," and Bousset teaches, "His nature was not entirely free from evil."

8. It is the harmonious teachings of the Scriptures that Jesus performed miracles; cf. Matt. xi. 4, Acts ii. 22, John iii. 2. This modern theology denies as voiced by Bousset, who says: "Tradition has made Jesus a miracle-worker, who awakened the dead, walked upon the sea, commanded the winds and the waves, and fed thousands with a few loaves. All these stories are nothing but the outgrowth of legends. There is nothing unique in the life or career of Christ in this respect. Through strong mentality and suggestion Jesus performed miracles, but only such as the history of religions reports of others also."

9. The Scriptures teach with constant repetitions that Christ died for us; cf. Mark x. 45, Matt. xxvi. 28, 2 Cor. v. 21, Gal. ii. 20, 1 Peter i. 18, John i. 7, etc. This is with equal emphasis denied by modern theology. Harnack says: "The word of Goethe which states that the man who conquers himself frees himself from the power that fetters all mankind—this it is that constitutes the fundamental matter in Christianity." Wernle declares: 'Neither his blood nor his death has any special redemptive significance for us." Again he says: "One thing is sure, namely, that the idea of a forgiveness of sins has nothing to do with the death of Jesus."

10. The Scriptures unequivocally teach that Jesus arose from the dead; cf. Matt. xxviii. 6, Mark xvi. 6, Luke xxiv. 6, John xx. 25, Acts ii. 24, 32, iii. 5, iv. 33, v. 30. Modern theology explicitly denies this. Pfleiderer says: "The belief of the church in the resurrection is a mythical symbol wrapped in a pious phantasy." Harnack says: "We must have the Easter faith, but not accept the Easter message." Wernle declares: "He continues to live in the impression he has made in the work he has begun. The empty grave is an invention of the evangelists." Bousset says: "In the resurrection we see the living contact of Jesus with his disciples." The *Kirchliche Gegenwart* says: "Words that came from a tomb that was empty amount to little."

11. That Jesus was God is expressly taught, among dozens of other passages, by John iii. 16, i. 14, Matt. iii. 17, xvi. 16. This teaching is definitely repudiated by the advocates of the new views. Bousset says: "In the expression 'Son of God' the dogma of the eternal divine nature of Jesus can not be found. Our faith is not dependent on the conviction of the superhuman unique nature of the Redeemer-God, but upon the earthly personal life of our Lord. Jesus never passed beyond the limits of what is purely human. We no longer believe that Jesus was absolutely a different being from ourselves, he from above and we from below. We do not rob Jesus of his honor if we do not accept his divinity. The Biblical writers scarcely ever call Christ God." Harnack says: "Jesus was a man of a limited world of thought, but with a pronounced consciousness of God."

12. In 1 Cor. i. 2, Acts ix. 11, Luke vii. 58, and elsewhere we are told that Christ is to be worshiped. Yet Fischer says: "Jesus, because he himself was religious and humanly pious, can not be an object of religious adoration; as he prayed himself, no prayers can be addressed to him."

13. According to Mark ii. 5, Matt. xviii. 6, John xiv. 1, etc., we are to believe in Christ, and he is the object of our faith. According to the new theology, our faith is merely to be modeled after his faith and does not center in him. Bousset says: "Jesus never demands a faith in himself, but only a faith in God. Paul has changed the simple gospel of Jesus into a faith in Christ, and in this way has materially changed the Gospel."

14. Justification is declared to be an essential doctrine by Rom. iii. 28, Luke xviii. 14, etc. But Wernle says: "It is foolishness to speak of a faith or of a justification." Jülicher says: "The Protestant doctrine of a justification by faith is a lost dogma." There is a practical agreement that Paul invented this doctrine.

On other doctrines, too, this "deadly parallel" is carried out, especially in the claim made by the advanced hosts that Jesus never established a church; never instituted the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper; that he will *not* judge the world; that he will *not* return again; and that the eschatological teachings of the Scriptures are substantially the product of legend and imagination.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE SEPARATION IN FRANCE.

THERE has been a great deal of journalistic excitement over the Separation, the taking of inventories and the riots and rebellion which resulted. From the hysterics of Mr. Rochefort to the passionate and religious protest of Viscount de Vogué in the *Figaro* (noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11), wild and feverish comments on the acts of the Government have filled the newspapers. While these hostile diatribes were often on the surface political in motive, it is now being pointed out by some apparently well-informed authorities that they are utterly unjustifiable. Newspaper writers are hopelessly misinformed or biased by political fury, and their account of the separation of church and state, of the rationale of the inventories, and of the fiscal condition of the religious bodies in France are perplexingly inexact, says a writer in *The Contemporary Review*, who signs himself Testis. Perspective and disinterestedness are utterly lacking in such journalistic statements of the case, he assures us. The funds for supporting religion could easily be raised by French Catholics, he maintains; and he argues further that the church is absolutely benefited by being relieved of the burden of distributing funds bequeathed for charitable purposes. Those who restored to the church the right of nominating her own bishops and curés have been positive benefactors, as Pope Pius X. admitted. To quote further:

"What is most surprising is the extreme agitation into which Separation has thrown the French Catholics. 'A wound in the pocket is not mortal,' says one of our old proverbs, and the habitual generosity of Catholics in France disposes of all really serious anxiety on that head. They could very easily reconstitute the budget of public worship, even if the law had not been drawn up

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with such latitude that the Catholic worshiping associations will enter into possession of all the property which is really ecclesiastical. Property intended for works of charity, hitherto administered by the church, will be handed over to the 'Assistance Publique'; but in this case the church is relieved of a care, a duty, and is dispossessed of nothing since the property does not belong to her. The displeasure which she is justified in feeling when she sees she is no longer required to administer certain charitable foundations might appear to be largely compensated by the immense moral advantages secured to her by the new law."

According to this writer, the church has really regained her liberty by a law which saves her from the wranglings and heartburnings which hitherto attended the appointment of ecclesiastics to sees and parishes in conjunction with the state. He says:

"Henceforward the nomination of the bishops will no more depend on the civil power, nor will that of the curés. If there is any truth in the old adage that God loves nothing so much as the liberty of his church, those who have broken up the Concordat and restored to the French church her independence deserve to have their names inscribed in the calendars along with those of the kings who defended the prerogatives of the Apostolic See. At the beginning of his pontificate Pius X. himself said to the writer of these pages: 'We shall do nothing to hasten the Separation, because it is not in the traditions of the Roman Church that the church should be separated from the state; but if the Separation takes place we shall be very glad, because it will put an end to the odious bargainings of the Government in connection with the appointment of bishops.'"

The real cause of the anger excited against the Separation law is the banishment of the church as the agent of public education. Says this writer:

"For long centuries past the church has never ceased to be the educator of France; the pupil was often intractable, and even at times rebellious; but she had a good heart, and her temporary estrangements were followed by long residences at home again. Now, to-day, the beloved pupil thinks she knows enough and gives her old governess her liberty! Agonized and in despair, the latter deems herself insulted; she puts herself in the position of being driven out, compels her pupil to ill-treat her, with the idea that after the storm will come a rainbow. But no, the pupil is filled with a calm, tranquil, final resolution, and will not give in. What is the use of talking about the liberty the old governess is acquiring? Do you not see that you have treated her like any other institution, like some kind of instrument which one lays aside as soon as one no longer requires it? The act which seems to you so simple is to her an outrage which nothing will ever wipe out. This is the true and profound meaning of the incredible anger which we have seen exhibited against the Separation law. It is more sincere and more justifiable than we might have supposed at the first glance."

Even the taking of inventories of pictures, plate, vestments, and movable property of the church was a mere business affair, intended to guarantee the safekeeping and preservation intact of the articles concerned, urges Testis. The fact of the matter is, he declares, that the church of France has in all this "religious reign of terror" been made a political cat's-paw of, and her cause has been hypocritically espoused by a host of riffraff reactionaries, whom this writer vividly describes:

"She [the church] was studying the situation when she perceived the amiable and assiduous approach of an old friend, the Royalist party, followed by an anomalous crowd of soldiers, cantine-men, and lackeys. Sorcerers and charlatans lead the procession and make a deafening noise. Did Rome accept the help of this strange army? No one will ever know. What is certain is that the riffraff of all the reactionary parties were suddenly found to be assembled once again under the banner of the church. Collaboration of this kind is not suffered with impunity. The new crusaders have but one point of agreement between them, hatred of the Republic and of existing institutions; with alacrity they shout: Long live Pius X., Long live the Cross, Long live the church, Long live liberty; but all these cries on their lips mean only one thing: Long live disorder; and they ardently hope by and by to turn it to their own advantage. From 1870 onward the church of France has constantly allowed itself to be compromised in public opinion by this band of mad and heated persons, composed of some thousands of strays from vanquished parties, of disregarded *littérateurs*, of destitute professors, of cranks, almost all victims of the delirium of persecution. . . . Incapable of work, they are like the crazy folk who fill our asylums; they acquire consummate ability in putting a dead stop to other people's activities. The sight of any effort methodically carried out is to them unbearable. If they are witnesses of it they await the moment when the human swarm is most absorbed, to rush upon it with howls and throw it into confusion. They often succeed and think themselves powerful because they are ill-doers. Such are the people who, when the inventories were agreed upon, saw how they could turn them to account. They all belong to the Right, and it was by the Right that the inventories were demanded. It would be showing slight knowledge of them to think that they could be hindered by any consideration of the elementary rights of the matter."

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF WORSHIP.

"LET us be calm over this, and not hysterical," admonishes the Rev. John Clark Hill, as he approaches (in *The Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati) the subject of the new Presbyterian book of worship authorized by the General Assembly and now submitted by the Board of Publication "for voluntary use in the churches." That such an admonition should be necessary may seem strange to many readers, in view of the fact that the new prayer-book is the work of a representative committee of prominent Presbyterian clergymen appointed for this very purpose by the Presbyterian General Assembly. The vehement minority opposition that has arisen, however, is directed not against any defect in the new prayer-book, but against the idea that Presbyterianism should have a prayer-book at all. According to many of the objectors, this latest innovation savors of Romanism or Episcopalianism. An editorial writer in the New York *Times* predicts that on the whole the book will gradually make its way in the favor of the Presbyterian Church; that it will probably meet with an immediate and cordial welcome in the East and in the larger cities, but that this will be balanced by determined opposition in other sections. "It is even possible," he adds, "that, in some of the back districts, the minister who first attempts to avail himself of it will be greeted by some survival of that Scottish heroine, Jennie Geddes, who so endeared herself to Thomas Carlyle by letting fly her milking-stool at Archbishop Laud, with the apostrophe, 'Thou foul thief, wilt thou say mass at my lug?'" The same writer remarks that "a ritual which nobody is compelled to use unless he thinks it preferable to any form of words which he may be able to devise on the spur of the moment, does not seem to justify any ferocity of antagonism." But this very point rouses the ire of the Rev. T. Chalmers Potter, who writes (in *The Herald and Presbyter*):

"'Voluntary' is the worst word in the whole report of the Assembly's committee. They say there is confusion now, the precise order of service being the same in scarcely two churches. But the disorder would be worse. The other is trivial. This is portentous, being the commencement of a revolution in mode. Many troubles between pastors and people would at once arise, simply because such a book is 'voluntary.' Ritualists would want it. The minister would not. I had rather see the use of the book made obligatory, and know what to expect. It would then simply be, Forms or fight."

Mr. Potter enumerates five other reasons for not "committing our church in favor of a book of forms." These are:

"First, it would give a formal sanction to what will end in ritualism.

"Second, it would keep multitudes of plain people out of our communion.

"Third, it would put our church back four hundred years. . . .

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We do not believe or practise all that Luther, Knox, and Calvin did. Why should brethren refer us back to their liturgies and other forms? We have advanced upon their forms, as from their opinions and usages. Good men as they were, they had, as historical personages, emerged from Romanism.

"Fourth, dependence on forms will ultimately detract from the sermon as a chief method in the reformed churches of instructing and otherwise edifying disciples.

"Fifth, it would reflect upon the ability, as well as spirituality, of the Presbyterian ministry. We know our imperfections and limitations, but God blesses us, and we get along."

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, head of the Committee on Forms and Services, which formulated the new book of worship, meets "the agitated and contradictory articles of the alarmists" with the following casual and ironical comment (which appears in *The Interior*, Chicago):

"I have not read **all of them**; but so far as my observation goes, the strongest and by far the most voluminous contributor to the series is Rev. Meade C. Williams, D.D. One of his most powerful arguments is to the effect that the book will create a revolution in the church by compelling the minister to kneel when he prays, because kneeling is the only posture in which prayers can be read. This is a wonderful argument. It contains within a brief space two incorrect assumptions, one implication contrary to fact, and one physical absurdity. For in the first place, the book nowhere says that prayers are to be read; nor does it even venture to define the proper posture in prayer, further than to say that the congregation should 'reverently bow down'—which they would do, it is to be hoped, even while they were standing to receive the benediction. In the second place, the book has no power to compel anything, being, as a whole and in all its parts, purely voluntary. In the third place, there must be something radically wrong with the bodily conformation of a man who can not read standing up. Does Dr. Williams always kneel to read the Bible or one of his sermons?"

IS THE Y. M. C. A. REALLY INTER-DENOMINATIONAL?

A PROTESTANT-EPISCOPAL critic of the Young Men's Christian Association, writing in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), argues that the Association's avowed principle of interdenominationalism is not, in practise, applied with entire impartiality. This defect, he asserts, is the more important, since the Y. M. C. A. is a most useful and rapidly growing organization, and one which has come to stay. As it is, "we permit our boys to avail themselves of its privileges, to their physical and mental gain, but at serious risk of their churchmanship." No similar strain, he says, is placed upon Presbyterians or Congregationalists. His grievance, it appears, is that the services held by the Y. M. C. A. so closely resemble the services held by some denominations that they serve to lead men into those particular denominations; but they are so unlike the services of the Protestant-Episcopal Church that they are not to the same extent recruiting agents for that denomination. We read in part:

"On Sunday afternoon invariably is held within its assembly-rooms a popular service for men, and another, perhaps, for boys, conducted sometimes by a minister of one of the local churches, often by a layman making no pretense at all to the grace of orders. Popular hymns of the Moody and Sankey type are plentifully interspersed throughout the service, and through impromptu prayer and hortatory preaching the feelings of those present are excited and worked upon. We have been present at meetings of boys where the service was conducted by the boys themselves; boys of tender years, with all the self-assurance of their elders, giving utterance to rambling prayers, and, in addresses plentifully interlarded with the stock phrases of Calvinistic theology, haranguing their playmates and fellows. We have known them to sing a few verses of a hymn such as 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus,' and then (at the direction of the secretary of the institution) whistle the air in concert, not softy and tenderly as of the music of flutes, but as boys whistle, to the point of screeching. . . . . .

"Now were the institution avowedly antagonistic to the [Protestant Episcopal] church, we should not be justified in taking it to task for its methods and its work. The Y. M. C. A. is avowedly an interdenominational institution, and this means that it is neither Baptist nor Methodist nor Presbyterian nor 'Episcopalian,' but that it embraces all these alike and works among all and for the good of all. . . . . .

"It is because of this claim of the Y. M. C. A. to be interdenominational and so equally a handmaid of the church as of the numerous sects in existence, that we feel justified in saying what we think and feel about it. Churchmen are helping to support it, our men and women are on its executive boards and committees. Yet we contend that tho the Y. M. C. A. may be a feeder to other religious bodies, it significantly is not to the church; that it is neither benefiting nor adding to the church in any respect; that it is, on the contrary, hostile in the influence it exerts on members of the church's family."

After further discussion of the subject, the writer concludes with the following suggestion:

"There are men and boys belonging to the Y. M. C. A. who have no church home and no church inclination, who would never think of attending a service in a church, who will willingly attend the Sunday-afternoon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

"Here then is the Y. M. C. A.'s great opportunity to make itself truly 'interdenominational.' Whereas its religious meetings are now of a stereotyped order, without variety save perhaps in the personality of the speaker, let it change all this. Let it turn over the Sunday-afternoon meetings to the 'churches,' and give each pastor wishing to participate a Sunday in rotation, each to be free on his own day to have any kind of service he pleases, use any kind of hymns and service books, and preach in his own way. Thus gradually, without too great pressure, would the varying claims of the several Christian bodies in turn be urged upon these churchless aliens, who would learn to understand for what each denomination stands, and in the end be attracted to that one which influenced him the strongest. Each meeting should of course be distinctly characteristic of the denomination under whose auspices it was being held, and its doctrines be freely and boldly preached. On the church's Sunday the priest should be seen in his vestments, and should be accompanied by some of his choir, not only to lead in the singing, but in the responses also. . . . In this way the Y. M. C. A. would become truly interdenominational and not anti-denominational."

Jewish Antagonism to Paul.—Rabbi Kohler's article on Paul in the Jewish Encyclopedia leads *The Expository Times* (Edinburgh) to ask, "What ails the modern Jew at Saul of Tarsus?" The questioner finds the answer in the fact that Jewish scholars regard Paul as the author of the separation of Christianity from Judaism—a separation which they believe Jesus himself never contemplated. According to this view, but for Paul, who broke away from Jesus and from the other disciples, the Christian Church would never have separated itself from the Jewish Synagog, and the Jews would have escaped the long centuries of Christian persecution. Hence it is, says *The Expository Times*, that the modern Jew accepts Jesus, the Jewish reformer, but rejects the apostle to the Gentiles. Paul became the apostle to the Gentiles, we are told, because he was "a Hellenist from the beginning." We read further:

"He was born of Jewish parents, but that is all we can say for him. He calls himself 'a Hebrew of the Hebrews.' Dr. Kohler is not quite sure what that phrase means. If it means more than that he was a Jew by birth, it is false, for everything that he did and every word that he wrote go to show that he was entirely a Hellenist in thought and sentiment. He is familiar with the Hellenistic literature, such as the Book of Wisdom. When he quotes the Old Testament he quotes from the Greek Version, not the Hebrew. The most characteristic things in his theology, such as the groaning of the creation for liberation from the prison-house of the body, because the body is intrinsically evil, and the distinction between an earthly and a heavenly Adam, show the influence of the theosophic or gnostic lore of Alexandria. Paul separated Christianity from Judaism, says Rabbi Kohler, because, unlike Jesus, he never was a Jew at heart."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIA'S PARTIES AND THEIR PROGRAMS.

THE first Russian Parliament is reported to be "radical" in character and complexion. The party which the bureaucracy persecuted and "repressed" in every possible way controls the Lower House. It has secured a substantial majority, and with the aid of its allies, the Progressive party, the Social-Democratic party, and the Independents, it will command an overwhelming

THE CZAR'S WARDROBE.

CZAR—"Ivan, you must now patch up my Hague peace-robe for me."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

majority. The Octobrist party and the other Moderate and Conservative groups, which formed a "block" or alliance for electoral purposes, find themselves in a helpless minority.

There has been warm and acrimonious discussion in the Russian press of the causes of the great triumph of the Constitutional Democrats, the party which controls the Douma. The moderate organs have laid the responsibility for the result at the door of the Government. Repression and tyranny, they have said, made the Constitutional Democrats popular; if the Government had not created profound sympathy for them, the voters would have been more critical. Editor Souvorin, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), an Octobrist, dissents from this view. He is disposed to think that the Radical party triumphed, first, because its platform was very attractive, and, second, because it had strong, respected, and able candidates, men who were known to be honest, frank, fearless, and devoted to the interests of the masses.

The platform referred to by Souvorin is as follows:

"We stand for:

"Government by the Czar in cooperation with the elected representatives of the nation;

"Real responsibility of the ministers and officials to the Parliament and the courts;

"Universal suffrage and direct elections of members of the Douma;

"The equality of all before the law, irrespective of religion, nationality, or race;

"Control by the Douma of government income and expenditure;

"Just and adequate grants of land to the peasantry;

"Protection of labor and employees by regulative legislation;

"The right of the various nationalities in the Empire to control and settle their local affairs under proper central control and on condition that imperial unity be preserved;

"Equality, freedom, and the reign of law."

This platform, Souvorin admits, appealed to the earnest youth of Russia and to genuine lovers of liberty and justice, as well as to the oppressed races and nationalities.

Premier Witte's official organ, *Gosondarstvo* (St. Petersburg), blames severely the Moderate organs for the defeat of the parties that are friendly to the Government. It says that they were "yellow" and violent and reckless in their criticisms of the Government and thereby played into the hands of the Radicals. For a candidate to say that he was for the Government, it admits, was to invite a humiliating defeat, and how could it be otherwise, since the Government had for months been bitterly assailed and derided and misrepresented even by the professed Conservatives?

The organs of the Radical parties, the *Riech*, the *Strana*, *Nascha Zhizn*, and others, recognize freely that repression and arbitrary interference with those parties endeared them to all justice-loving people, but they assert at the same time that it is their principles that made them strong at the polls.

What next? is the question generally asked. The Constitutional Democrats answer that it is too early to discuss tactics and parliamentary policies. They want the Government to heed the popular mandate, to grant reforms for which the majority voted, and to adopt an honest constitutional course. Curiously enough, two leading Octobrists, Al. Pileuko and Mr. Menshikov, write in the *Novoye Vremya* that the victorious Constitutional Democrats are entitled to full control of the Government. The former says:

"Our duty is to use every effort to secure a Constitutional Democratic ministry. The Government will make a colossal mistake if it obstinately resists the verdict of the electors. Constitutionalism demands that the direction of affairs be entrusted to the parliamentary majority. If the 'block' opposes this, it writes itself down anticonstitutional, and that spells extinction."

The writer is confident that the possession of power would kill the Radical party, as its program would be shown to be impossible and ruinous. Another election would become inevitable in the near future, and then the country would render a deliberate and wiser verdict. On the other hand, to keep the Constitutional

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

France places a new knout in the Czar's hands—France, the land of Liberty, Fraternity, Equality—while Germany declines.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

Democrats in opposition, to fight them, is to increase their influence and prevent the disclosure of their constructive incapacity and moral weakness.

Menshikov writes in a less positive tone, but he holds that in view of the shuffling and double-dealing of the Ministry, and the

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indefiniteness of the Moderate platforms, the present ascendency of the "Leftists," with their certain, explicit, formulated demands, is a decided advantage to the Douma. The Radicals do not ask to be allowed to form a cabinet; they will be satisfied with fair, sincere consideration of the proposals they expect to submit to the Douma.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE Radical and Socialist press of France are bursting into pæans of victory over the result of the elections. The reactionaries have been routed horse and foot—Orleanists, Bonapartists, Royalists, and Clericals, we are told, have vanished beneath the horizon. According to the Paris *Temps*, the verdict of the elections amounts to a full indorsement of the existing Government's policy in the matter of the Separation. The various groups of the Left which support the Government have been augmented, the opposition have dwindled in numbers, and the Nationalists are well-nigh exterminated. The sentiments which have prevailed among electors have proved to be those of Mr. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, one of the instigators of the recent general strike, who in addressing his constituents at St. Étienne is reported to have said:

"My ideas have always been the same. My program has not changed. As a Socialist and a Republican I appeal for support to all Socialists and Democrats. I wish my course in the future to be predicted from my course in the past. Long live the Socialistic Republic!"

The "Block," a government coalition of party groups, has triumphed by a majority which recalls the Liberal victory of Campbell-Bannermann in the English elections. So pronounced has been the expression of popular feeling that the *Liberté* (Paris), an opposition journal, in the course of a pessimistic article, attributes the cataclysm to the influence of the Dreyfus affair. That such an extreme Socialist and Internationalist as Mr. Jaurés should be reelected is uncommonly significant, and the Paris *Temps*, in the article already cited, says bluntly, speaking with almost official authority, "Clericalism and Nationalism are dead in France." This organ sums up the position as follows:

"The results of the election plainly indicate that the country has no desire to return to the ancient régime of church-and-state amalgamation. The electors have declared themselves in favor of a firm and dignified foreign policy, of respect for law at home, and of a liberal enforcement of the Separation law."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris, Conservative) expresses regret for the victory of the advanced parties, but congratulates the country on the return of such men as Doumer, Radicals of a type opposed to the policy of Sarrien and Fallières. In Mr. Doumer's election address the views of his particular shade of Radicalism with regard to what he styles "the national peril" are thus expressed:

"For the representative of the people to have the smallest desire for independence has been treated as high treason, and the man guilty of such a crime is cruelly lashed by a cleverly organized and regimented press, as well as by the particular group to which he belongs. In the slavery of parliamentary life a man can not live in peace without blinding himself to the attempts that are being made to deform and disfigure the Republic and to destroy France. He must, indeed, understand how to spread abroad disorder, to introduce into the public service the germs of anarchy; to permit people to rule in our great military organization as barbarians rule in a conquered country, breaking and debasing everything about them, disorganizing and demoralizing institutions and bodies, the best established and most wholesome in the land.

"It is one of those things which would never have been believed if it had not been seen; it is a paradox that in a great and civilized country like France a mischievous Bohemian should be put at the head of that Department of the Interior on which we rely for order at home and security abroad."

According to the London *Spectator*, recent events in France are likely to strengthen France's claim to be looked upon as a genuine republic, and this should be gratifying to England. After saying that the electors of France are not "looking round for a savior of society," this journal continues:

"There is not a man in France whose personal rule is desired by great sections of the people. The Bourbons are, so to speak, forgotten, the natural head of the Bonapartists is lightly regarded, and there is not even an imitation Boulanger visible within the horizon. The Republic seems to be unassailable even by an emotion.

"Englishmen ought to come to this conclusion with great pleasure. The Republic has always meant peace, because every Republican has known instinctively that while unsuccessful war would involve the destruction of the régime, successful war would throw up a general who, even if he respected republican forms, would claim all power; and just now it is more peaceful than ever. It is standing on the defensive against the greatest army in the world. It longs for allies; it has made close friends of the Latin Powers; it is cordial even with England, the 'hereditary enemy'; and it is this week paying huge sums to Russia in order that the Dual Alliance may not be broken off. Grant that this attitude is accidental, being due in part at least to the restless pride of a single man, and still we may take it for certain that the overthrow of the Republic from above would be the beginning of a time of dangerous unrest, while its overthrow from below would probably be followed by a sympathetic outburst in every country in Europe except Great Britain. One must be a bigoted Tory to want that. Whatever the defects of the French Republic, its existence suspends the military ambitions which for so many centuries have made of France the 'suspect' of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BEAR AND THE LION TO LIE DOWN TOGETHER.

RUSSIA'S position as a military power will soon be restored, we are told by the London *Times*, which says that "the repatriation of the Russian armies in Manchuria is making good progress, and should be nearly completed in the course of the next two months." This time is seized upon by Mr. Souvorin, the editor of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), to renew his proposition, considered in our issue for November 4 last, for a *rapprochement* between Russia and England. The *Novoye Vremya* reminds us that such a *rapprochement* is by no means a new scheme, since an alliance between England and Russia has frequently been proposed since the time of Peter the Great, but he does not mention the self-evident corollary that it has been as often rejected, which might not seem to augur very well for its acceptance this time.

India, says Mr. Souvorin, has been the great stumbling-block to Anglo-Russian friendship, principally owing to the greed and suspicion of Great Britain. To quote:

"Her endeavors to safeguard that empire have created friction with us in the Caucasus, in Turkey, in Persia, in Turkestan, in Afghanistan, in China, and even in later days in Tibet and Japan. Jealously following Russia, she has not permitted us to move a yard even in the distant steppes of Central Asia, while for the consolidation of her own position she has quietly seized whole continents. In sixteen years alone, from 1884 to 1900, she has acquired in new possessions 3,712,000 square versts, with 57½ million inhabitants—*i.e.*, has grown by a whole third. And yet there are even now men like Lord Kitchener who assert that England is too weak in Asia, and that she is not strong enough to oppose a Russian invasion of India!"

The advantage of an alliance, he declares, would be mutual. The trade of Russia would be increased by the vast amount of custom she might expect to find in countries under English control. The political advantage would be to consolidate the power of the Russian Empire during a breathing spell when she would be at peace with the greatest of European Powers. In the writer's own words:

"As regards the advantages of a *rapprochement* for political

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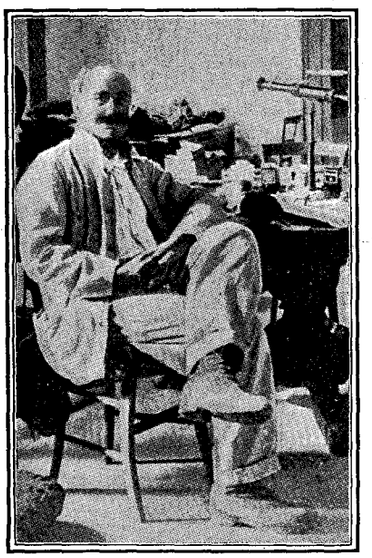
LAVA FLOWING DOWN THE SIDES OF THE VOLCANO EARLY IN THE ERUPTION.

purposes, there is nothing to say, when it is realized that Russia having suffered defeat in war and on account of her internal troubles, must take breath. There are even among us those who go further and propose under pretext of 'autonomy' to disclaim what we have. But disregarding this, which is equivalent to political suicide, Russia can, without prejudice to her dignity and her interests, dissent from a policy of conquest and endeavor to place on a solid basis what she has, which is not a little. . . . .

"Without a fleet our coasts in the Pacific Ocean are to-day undefended. . . . By being on good terms with England we strengthen our chance of being at peace with Japan, and put aside the possibility of the remotest conflicts, possible by living at such close quarters. China is acquiring a great political significance for us. Her military reorganization demands from us special watchfulness with regard to our position in Siberia and Turkestan; but since China is chiefly vulnerable from the sea, it would be extremely advantageous for us to be on good terms with Great Britain, because she does not wish to see China a war-like Power, or to see any realization of a 'yellow,' or, more correctly 'yellow-colored, peril.'"



PROFESSOR MATTEUCCI,
Who remained in his observatory on Vesuvius during the eruption.

Many important problems with regard to Asiatic politics would be settled by England and Russia working in cooperation, for Russia has never seriously contemplated the invasion of India. Thus:

"The conquest of India has never been a part of Russia's plans. A campaign in that direction has only been talked of as a threat against England in case she should run counter to us in the Near or Far East. At present it of course follows that there can be no talk of Indian or other adventures.

"On the contrary, we can avail ourselves of a *rapprochement* to settle many important points, and, above all, that question, which is of primary importance on economic grounds for both countries, of joining up the Russian and Indian railway systems throughout Afghanistan and Persia. In Persia we can define our 'spheres of influence' in the same manner as we have more or less successfully defined them with Austria-Hungary in European Turkey. Since England's occupation of Egypt, Constantinople and the Bosphorus have lost their importance to the former country. In Asia Minor we shall encounter the Germans before the English. In any case an agreement with England is inevitable for the future settlement of the unavoidable difficulties which will accompany the break-up of the Ottoman Empire."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in commenting on a long letter from its London correspondent in which the news is announced for the first time that King Edward is going to St. Petersburg after the opening of the Douma, and that preliminary steps are being taken for the formation of the alliance, says that an Anglo-Russian understanding "would prove a severe blow to Germany, completely crippling her world-policy."

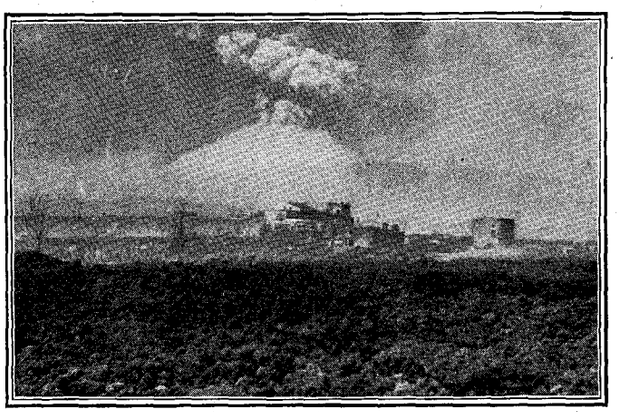
HOW EUROPE REGARDS OUR REFUSAL OF CHARITY.

AT a time when the victims of the Calabrian and Formosan earthquakes, the Japanese famine, and the volcanic desolation at Naples are receiving aid from foreign lands, President Roosevelt's notification to the outside world that America can take care of her own sufferers at San Francisco is regarded by the European press as evidence of American common sense, justice, and laudable independence. The local authorities and the Red Cross have accepted some gifts from foreign sources, but the European press interpret the President's words as representing the attitude of our people. Thus *The Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks that this decision of the American people is "a decision for which we respect them all the more because we are sure they realize how willingly we on this side of the Atlantic would have turned our keen sympathy into a practical form had it been necessary." And the London *Times* observes similarly:

"The Americans are too proudly independent in spirit to need or accept that pecuniary help which has always been offered freely in similar cases. We hear already of prompt and munificent assistance to San Franicsco from the American Government, and from other cities and opulent individuals in the Union. But, if the Americans have no need of our purses, they know that our hearts are with them, and that we shall watch with the keenest sympathy all the efforts they can make to repair this awful calamity."

In our issue for May 5 reference was made to the resentment roused in Germany by this refusal. Of which the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"To argue that a refusal of help from a particular country will have a bad effect on the relations between the United States and that country is to imply that the offer of help was made with a political motive rather than from genuine concern at the disaster. Yet some not unimportant German newspapers are maintaining just this point of view. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* will have it that Mr. Roosevelt's action may impair the friendship of the two peoples, and the *Tageblatt* of Berlin thinks that it is even an insult to the sovereign rights of human and moral law. This same political question was imported



THE VOLCANO IN FULL ERUPTION. BOSCOTRECASE, IN RUINS, IS IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE, AND IN THE FOREGROUND IS SEEN AN IMMENSE FIELD OF LAVA.

VESUVIUS AND THE "MAN ON THE LID."

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into the expressions of sympathy made to Italy not many days ago. But it would be a mistake to attribute too much importance to these ill-timed grumblings. Nations are not always so full of political motives as their representatives, and, in spite of the *Tageblatt* and its fellows, America is sure of German sympathy, even if it has no use for German money."

But all the German papers do not echo "these ill-timed grumblings." While the *Frankfurter Zeitung* extols the "optimism of the American" which keeps him "undejected under circumstances in which the European would be reduced to despair," it blames the *Tageblatt* of Berlin for its talk about the "smartness and Americanism of Roosevelt, who is introducing the Monroe Doctrine into the domain of ethics." The *Zeitung* explains the President's action in the following words:

"Mr. Roosevelt gave word that no one should send money to America, and said he personally would not receive it, merely with the implication that America was well able to help herself. This was quite right and proper. It is a noble thing to help your fellow men when they are in need, but only fools are offended because a man declines to accept help from others."

The Daily Chronicle (London) echoes these sentiments and speaks as follows:

"President Roosevelt knew his fellow countrymen when he judged that there would be no need of outside assistance; and nothing is left even for the friendliest foreigners to do except to tender their sympathy with the sufferers, and to record their admiration of the buoyant spirit in which the calamity is being met. San Francisco is by no means going to sit down in the ruins of its greatness. It means to set to work at once on rebuilding itself as a greater and a finer city than it was before."

The Italian papal organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, speaks in the same tone and takes occasion to read a lecture to Italians on their readiness to receive foreign assistance. Thus:

"The United States has acted with dignity in relieving the sister nations from the burden of assisting it in the calamity of San Francisco's earthquake.

"The action of our brothers in America is worthy of their financial power, and we feel sure that by so acting they have not wished merely to indulge a feeling of vanity, but rather to express a principle of justice, namely, that he who has much, can refuse, without offense, the gift of those who have less and are themselves in danger of catastrophes from extraordinary accidents.

"The United States by no means in this way ignores the solidarity of charity which unites the heart of the great Christian family in times of public calamity. Nor do they imply that poorer nations can not without loss of dignity accept the gifts of the richer in times of disaster. One thing only is to be borne in mind. Even poorer nations should never allow themselves to assume the rôle of mendicancy in every partial and local calamity which befalls them, lest they at last gain the reputation of desiring to live at another's expense and make profit out of every shock of earthquake, every accident or volcanic eruption."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECADENCE OF FRANCE DISCOVERED BY HER CRITICS.

THE French attacks upon the church have convinced the *Civiltá Cattolica* (Rome) that France is a decadent republic, that she has lost her former high place among the nations, and that she is on the highroad to ruin. The destructive Jacobinism of the eighteenth century, we read, still animates her Government, and her statesmen are now engaged in trying to kill religion and rob the religious. The spirit of the Government is the spirit of the brigand. The writer traces all France's present troubles to her public repudiation of the Roman Catholic Church, and says:

"In view of the many grave questions of order at home and abroad which agitate society and threaten to subvert the settled condition of things, all the Governments of Europe are anxiously struggling to banish, as far as possible, dissension and conflict, and to avert or eliminate every cause of difference or contention which may arise between the various classes in the State, and to brace and unite the forces of the nation into strong and healthy harmony. France alone, to judge by the way in which she is represented in her Parliament and governed by her ministers, seems to be devoured by the fever of anticlericalism, and to have no object but that of enfeebling herself at home and discrediting herself abroad. The religious war in which she is engaged is carried on with all the hatred and rabid fury of Jacobinical traditions. The inexhaustible vitality of the French people is being absorbed and sterilized by this struggle; the unity of the 'Grand Nation' is torn and lacerated; France is on the verge of civil war, and is fast falling a prey to social revolution. . . . At this moment the domestic condition of France, her credit, the reputation and authority which she now enjoys abroad, are by no means such as to maintain for her that primacy among nations which she once possessed. In comparison with the material and moral power exhibited by other European States, she appears to be distinctly decadent, and her predominance among the Powers is now a thing of the past."

In the same tone *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), contrasting the two republics of France and the United States, expresses Germany's "feeling of sympathy" over the "frightful events of San Francisco." This sympathy is, however, mingled with "envy on account of the wonderful energy shown in the maintenance of order." The writer proceeds to show that the disorder of French society, and the feebleness with which mob rule is checked by French statesmen, result from the ever-present dread of a monarchical reaction or the appearance of "a man on horseback" like Boulanger, who will seize the reins of government at the head of a popular demonstration. To quote:

"How different in France! Here, at the commencement of the great mining strikes, the Government endeavored by fair words to restrain the miners from excesses; it was the Minister of the Interior himself who thus humbled himself before the workmen. This policy of honeyed phrases has its fitting sequel. Every day brought lawless rioting, and the unfortunate soldiers, whose duty it was to maintain order, but who dared not shoot, were obliged to remain inactive while a number of their comrades were killed and over a hundred wounded. . . . . .

"The difference between the United States and France in their methods of procedure against anarchistic elements is due to the historical development and the constitution of the two republics. The United States has always been a republic ever since it became independent. The party temporarily in possession of power may perhaps fear that by mistakes its adherents may be estranged and the opposition given the reins of government, but it need not fear that any false step will endanger the republican form of government. This absolute certainty of the stability of the constitution renders it possible for the leading statesmen in domestic as well as in foreign politics to act in a most energetic manner. In France matters are quite different. In that country the Government lives in continual fear that one fine day a pretender of one of the former ruling families of France or a military adventurer may overthrow the Republic, a danger which, as is well known, has been repeatedly imminent during the thirty-five years of the existence of the Third French Republic. Hence the French ministers are afraid to deal too severely with the Socialists, because in these sworn foes of monarchical institutions they see a line of defense against the attacks of the monarchists. The French State is thus always in danger from the Scylla of a monarchical rising on the one hand and the Charybdis of a social revolution on the other."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE present inefficiency of the German Navy is deplorable, we are told by Count Ernest Reventlow, a prominent member of the "Flottenverein," the German navy league, who writes in the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin). Seventeen of the principal battle-ships, he says, are not merely inefficient, but are no more than floating coffins. The deduction of these antiquated war-ships leaves only eighteen first-class battle-ships available for active service in modern warfare. According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Secretary of State for the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, admits that thirteen at least of the ships mentioned by the Count are unavailable excepting for minor insignificant duties. The same journal notes that Conservatives and Clericals, as well as nine out of every ten Liberals of the Reichstag, are keen supporters of an increased expenditure for the purpose of creating a powerful army. Herr Bebel, leader of the Social-Democrats, while expressing his regret for this in a recent Navy-bill debate, stated that the Emperor alone had created the popular enthusiasm for the navy which existed throughout the country.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

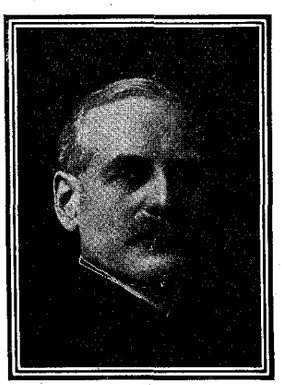
THE FUTURE OF THE FARM.

THE COUNTRY TOWN. By Wilbert L. Anderson. Introduction by Josiah Strong. Cloth, 307 pages. Price, $1.00 net. The Baker & Taylor Co.

NOT long ago there appeared in this column a review of Dr. Frederic C. Howe's book "The City: The Hope of the Democracy." Mr. Anderson might not inaptly have named his work "The Rural District: The Hope of the Democracy." It does not deal with the "country town" in the accustomed sense of the term, but with the farm; and it is an energetic and largely successful effort to show that the cityward hegira of recent years has not resulted in the deterioration of rural society to anything like the extent many contend, but on the contrary is ultimately bound to have a beneficial effect. As Dr. Josiah Strong, in his eulogistic introduction, puts Mr. Anderson's main thesis:

"While the author recognizes the loss of the old country aristocracy, he calls attention to the fact that the industrial revolution has also driven the lowest stratum of society from country to city . . . . Families run out both at the top and at the bottom of the social scale. It is the great middle class which from the point of view of the evolutionist constitutes the hope of society; and it is precisely this class which remains in the country. The author, therefore, concludes, and very justly, 'that there is no scientific reason for the popular notion that the rural population is under a fatality of evil. Its future depends almost wholly upon the power of environment—upon education, upon commerce, upon evangelization, upon participation in the great movements of the age.'"

From this it will be inferred, and correctly, that Mr. Anderson, with all his optimism, seeks to disguise neither from himself nor from his readers the self-evident fact of local degeneration in many rural districts, and the necessity of applying certain remedies, of bringing about, here and there, social reconstruction. But he stoutly contends, reenforcing his argument by statistics, by biological analogies, and by much else, that where reform is needed reform will be achieved, and that the "country town" as a whole is even now in a healthy condition despite the heavy strain put upon it by the superior attractions of the city and by the demand of the city for workers. That he makes out a strong case is the opinion of most of his critics. The New York *Saturday Times Review* pronounces his treatise "admirable," the New York *Commercial* calls it "excellent," and the Chicago *Post* finds it "full of sound ideas." The Boston *Herald* believes that in it a most difficult subject is "treated with intelligence and sympathy," and *The Congregationalist* lays stress on the fact that here are to be found "three qualities not often blended by an author—a felicitous and attractive style, a thoughtful, philosophic temper, and acute power of observation and of analysis."



WILBERT L. ANDERSON.

This last quotation gives a clear idea of the character of the book. The most serious criticism that can be advanced against it is that the author carries the argument from evolution to an extreme in conducting a sociological inquiry along biological lines. But even here criticism is somewhat disarmed by the fact that he does not rest his conclusions solely, or mainly, on the teachings of Darwin, Lamarck, Baldwin, and De Vries. Of the felicity of his style there can be little question, altho the Chicago *Post*, we observe, accuses it of "pomposity" and "woodenness." There is nothing of either pomposity or woodenness in these epigrammatic utterances, culled at random: "The abandoned farm really means the salvation of the family that forsook it;" "The farm is the permanent basis of civilization, and no conceivable change in the social order can diminish the rural population of the world;" "The present suffers in comparison with the past because its evil is conspicuous and its good is a secret leaven, while in the past the bad are forgotten and the good are resplendent;" "A temptation is chiefly a bad example that appeals to the imitative instinct." Such passages are typical of the whole, which is to be commended for its readableness as well as for the sanity and fair-mindedness with which it discusses the ever-important problem of the life of the farm.

A BAEDEKER OF THE MAGAZINES.

READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. A Consolidation of the Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Edited by Anna Lorraine Guthrie. Vol. I, 1900-1904. Half leather, 1,640 pages. Price, $16.00. The H. W. Wilson Company.

THE appearance of the initial volume of the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature," covering the magazine output of the past five years, means the advent of a formidable competitor to Dr. Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," which has so long enjoyed a monopoly in this domain of the world of reference books. The idea underlying the new compilation is identical with that on which "Poole's" rests, viz., to afford the seeker after knowledge a comprehensive index to the information scattered through the more important English and American magazines. But in many essential respects the "Readers' Guide," to borrow the phrase employed by the New York *Times Saturday Review*, "absolutely discounts the older as a work of reference." Its main features may be briefly summarized. The indexing has been done with reference not merely to author and title, but to the actual topic treated. This has the advantage of bringing together all the material on a given subject, and is of conspicuous value because the purpose of consultation is primarily to learn what the magazines contain on a stated theme, and the end sought would obviously be defeated were the indexing restricted to the frequently misleading titles. There are, again, copious cross-references to subordinate and related subjects, and subjects have been subdivided whenever subdivision would seem to facilitate the task of consultation. Maps and illustrations are noted, and in all cases there are to be found, in addition to the volume, number, and page reference, the date of publication and the inclusive paging showing the length of each article. Finally, as all such bulky volumes should be, the work is equipped with the Dennison patent index for ready location of the alphabetical divisions.

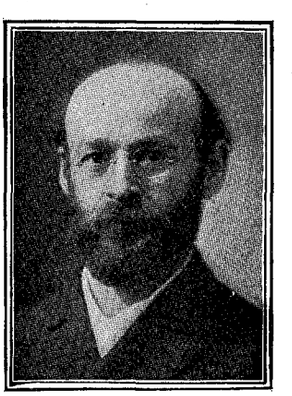
ANNA LORRAINE GUTHRIE.

The "Readers' Guide" has its defects, of course, the most serious relating to the selection of magazines for indexing. In this respect no definite rules appear to have been laid down, a policy the more singular since order and system otherwise obtain from cover to cover. Why, for instance, is *The Athenæum* included, while *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Outlook* (London), and *The Academy* are omitted? And, if *The Lamp* and *The Reader* are included, why not *The Booklovers' Magazine?* If *Munsey's*, why not *Everybody's?* Such questions are inevitably raised by a glance at the table of magazines listed, and it is difficult to find satisfactory replies. Fortunately, however, the scope of the work is so extensive that it well deserves its name, and should prove of perennial usefulness to the writer, the clergyman, the debater—in fine, to all who have occasion or desire to enlarge their understanding of any subjcet. A not uninteresting fact connected with the "Guide" is that, editorially, it appears to have been executed entirely by the gentle sex, Miss Guthrie's associates, so far as they are named in the introduction, being women. Perhaps this is why art and literary periodicals are largely represented as compared with periodicals devoted to science in its various aspects.

A NOTEWORTHY STUDY OF LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, MASTER OF MEN. By Alonzo Rothschild. Illustrated. Cloth, 530 pages. Price, $3.00 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE story of Abraham Lincoln's life has been told so often that the sole excuse for its repetition at this day would seem to be the exigence of some new biographical series. But Mr. Alonzo Rothschild has had an inspiration which abundantly justifies him in giving to the world another book on the great emancipator. It has long been recognized that the quality of masterfulness bulked large in Lincoln's composition, as in that of all leaders of men. No one, however, has hitherto been at the pains of making clear to just what extent the possession of this characteristic contributed to Lincoln's success, whence it originated, how it was developed, and in what it found expression. This is precisely what Mr. Rothschild has sought to do, and what—combining vast research with keen analysis and a fluent, picturesque style—he has succeeded in doing with a strength and freshness that stamp his work one of the most fascinating and illuminating studies of Lincoln we have yet had. As admirably expressed by the New York *Tribune*, it is of high value "in revealing not only the intimate, inside history of his great achievements in handling great men, but the early influences and training that made these achievements possible."



ALONZO ROTHSCHILD.

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Necessarily, Mr. Rothschild starts *ab ovo* with a chapter on Lincoln's early years, the disadvantages under which he labored in his youth, his backwoods environment, and the temptations assailing him in the period of rail-splitting, boating, and store-keeping. No apologist, he makes very evident the less agreeable aspects of his subject's personality and of the feats that won for him the admiration of his rough, unlettered companions. But he insists, and properly, on laying emphasis upon the truth that even in those rude days Lincoln realized that he who would be master of others must be master of himself, and was guided accordingly; and that he also realized the value of tactfulness. We are reminded:

"During these early days of 'wooling and pulling,' to use one of Lincoln's phrases, his conquests over the hearts of his antagonists were, in most cases, as complete as his triumphs over their bodies. To defeat a man in such a manner as to compel his lasting friendship, no less than his respect, was apparently easy for this manly young fellow. A singularly fine character had already, undeveloped tho it was, manifested itself, here and there, in traits which shone through his commonplace lite like veins of gold in a lump of quartz. . . . Suffice it to say that Lincoln did, even at this time, have moral as well as muscular strength, and that the ignorant, rough, or vicious men among whom he grew to manhood felt—not always consciously, perhaps—the sway of both. These people, admirers of brute force tho they were, would assuredly not have fallen with such complete self-surrender under the dominion of this powerful hand had it not been for the corresponding superiority of the head and the heart by which it was controlled."

The succeeding years which witnessed his *début* in politics and his participation in the Black Hawk War are next studied from the same point of view and for the same purpose—the exposition of the development of Lincoln's preeminent faculty of control; and then, after an intermediary survey of the Douglas debates, the nomination and the election, Mr. Rothschild enters upon the most difficult part of his task—the elucidation of the relations between Lincoln and the civil advisers and military commanders who toiled with him to the end that the war against the seceding States should be carried to a successful issue and the Union be preserved. Three chapters are devoted to showing how Lincoln applied the lessons of his earlier experiences in dealing with Seward, Chase, and Stanton, and two to his handling of Frémont and McClellan, men whom, in very truth, he overmastered, but failed to win as he won Seward and Stanton.

In these five chapters Mr. Rothschild is at his best and—if only through the very defects of his qualities—at his weakest. It is obvious that in this species of biographical writing—the subordinating of all else to the development of the dominant trait—the writer runs the risk of presenting a one-sided view of his subject. Mr. Rothschild does not altogether escape this danger, altho he clearly reveals the liberality and kindliness and certain other characteristics that distinguished Lincoln. And, further, he occasionally errs in unconscious belittlement of the men Lincoln summoned to his aid and whose convictions and policies not infrequently clashed with their chieftain's. But these blemishes should not blind the reader to the conspicuous merits of his work. It is scholarly, without being pedantic; is, on the contrary, intensely readable, being liberally punctuated with anecdote. It is sane, it is stimulating. Above all, it makes for keener appreciation of the immensity of Lincoln's task and of the greatness of his achievement.

IN THE REPUBLIC'S BOYHOOD.

AMERICANS OF 1776. By James Schouler. Cloth, 317 pages. Price, $2.00 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THERE are always people over-ready to waste precious moments in lamenting "the good old times" which have vanished never to return. Only the other day a well-known writer and speaker on economic questions prefaced an elaborate examination of modern conditions with a glowing account of the conditions that obtained in the early days of the Republic, his purpose being to raise a doubt of the superiority of the United States of to-day from the social point of view. It is not difficult to expose the fallacies underlying such a suggestion, but in view of the extent to which loose thinking prevails it is impossible not to recognize the fact that in this, as in other matters, the argument from faulty premises may carry wide conviction. The truth is, of course, that while sundry useful lessons are to be derived from the lives of the forefathers, the writer in question would probably be among the first to burn with a fiery, reforming zeal were he called upon to pass his days amid the conditions that confronted the men of Washington's time.

At any rate, the then existing need for reform is made clear from the contents of a most entertaining and distinctly valuable volume recently written by the historian, James Schouler. Professor Schouler has extracted from contemporary documents, letters, memoirs, and newspapers a great mass of illustrative material relating to the life and manners, social, intellectual, industrial, and political, of the Revolutionary period; and, altho he has not so treated the facts assembled as to reconstitute for us the Americans of 1776, he has so arranged his data that we may readily effect the necessary reconstitution for ourselves, and more intimately than before make the acquaintance of the men and women by whose labors the foundations of the Republic were laid. And, as has been said, his book makes us realize vividly the distance that has been traversed within little more than one hundred years, and helps us to appreciate the truth that—the pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding—change has meant progress. In 1776, to glean but a little from Professor Schouler's repository, not only was negro slavery existent in practically all America, but the colonies were cursed by a form of white bondage which held in degrading servitude professional men as well as manual laborers. Crime was rampant, despite the fact that criminals were still punished with a severity out of all proportion to the offense. "Men were hanged in various American colonies for robbery, for horse-stealing, for forging and counterfeiting, during these ten years that preceded the outbreak of the Revolution." While law-abiding people were in the majority there was, compared to the population, a greater amount of lawlessness than is known to-day. Mobbing and rioting were of frequent occurrence, while "what we call lynch law . . . antedates the Revolution, and our patriot forefathers gloried in it." Organized charity, whether in public or private means of relief, had not advanced far. There were, so far as our author can find, only two hospitals in all the colonies, one in Philadelphia, the other in New York. The reformatory idea was still of the future, and penal institutions were penal in the strictest sense.

These, of course, are the darker aspects of the times, and Professor Schouler does not fail to do justice to the brighter, bringing out in convincing fashion the simple, rugged virtues of the early Americans and the means whereby they found a wholesome joy in living. Hardly a detail escapes his eager scrutiny. The geographical setting, domestic life, colonial houses, casualties, dress and diet, recreations and amusements, colonial literature and the colonial press, education, religious influences, libraries and clubs, industrial occupations, the fine arts—such are the subjects explored in, as the New York *Tribune* finds, a "painstaking and illuminating" way. Most of the critics, in fact, have little but praise for the work. "An interesting book on an interesting subject," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which adds that "the style has a quality of fluid ease, which spreads over a large area, imperceptibly and immediately, carrying the reader's attention with it and without effort." Similarly, the New York *Mail* pronounces "Americans of 1776" an "interesting book, as well as an instructive one," and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* avers that "Mr. Schouler's researches are set forth in a most interesting manner."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

SOME YEARS AGO Mr. H. Fielding Hall, who has been a British civil servant in Burma for close upon twenty years, published a painstaking study of the Burmans, under the title of "The Soul of a People." This he has now followed with another book on the same subject, "A People at School" (Macmillan, $3.00), but written from a different point of view. It is intended, primarily, to exhibit the results of British government in Burma so far as Burmese traits and characteristics have been affected, but it is also extremely useful as a historical account of the manner in which Burma was annexed in 1885 and of the long period of rebellion that followed the annexation. The work has little literary charm, but it is sane, lucid, and instructive.

THE LOVER OF THE ODD in literature will revel in Henry Ridgely Evans's "The Old and the New Magic" (Open Court Publishing Company, $1.50 net), a discursive and unpolished but hugely entertaining account of necromancy and conjuring from the earliest times to the present day of Kellar, Maskelyne, and Houdini. Mr. Evans is himself an amateur magician, and is personally acquainted with many of the leading professionals, of whom he relates some capital anecdotes. This acquaintance, however, has at least one drawback from the reader's standpoint, since it precludes Mr. Evans from revealing the *modus operandi* of many a trick and illusion. Still, there is sufficient in this respect to satisfy all but the most exacting of those whose fondest wish is to know "how it is done." Dr. Paul Carus, it may be added, contributes an introduction in which he eloquently pleads for more general recognition of the educative value of the art of the prestidigitator.

AN ENTERTAINING VOLUME of reminiscences is Miss Laura Hain Friswell's "In the Sixties and Seventies" (Turner, $3.50). Miss Friswell is the daughter of the essayist and novelist, the late James H. Friswell, whose work is not so well known in this country as it deserves to be. His *floruit* was in the mid-Victorian epoch, and in his day he enjoyed the friendship of many of the literary, artistic, and theatrical celebrities of England. In her youth his daughter consequently came into close contact with numerous well-known people, and her pages are filled with bright anecdotes and pleasing recollections of, among others, Cruikshank, Dickens, Tennyson, Besant, Lytton, Swinburne, Irving, Toole, Creswick, Rice, H. M. Stanley, Artemus Ward, Madox Brown, Sir Richard Burton, and Justin McCarthy. Perhaps her most striking pen pictures are of the first night of "The Bells," when Irving supped at the Friswells after the play, and of the dinner given to Dickens on the eve of his second American tour. But there is much else calculated to give the reader intellectual diversion and refreshment.

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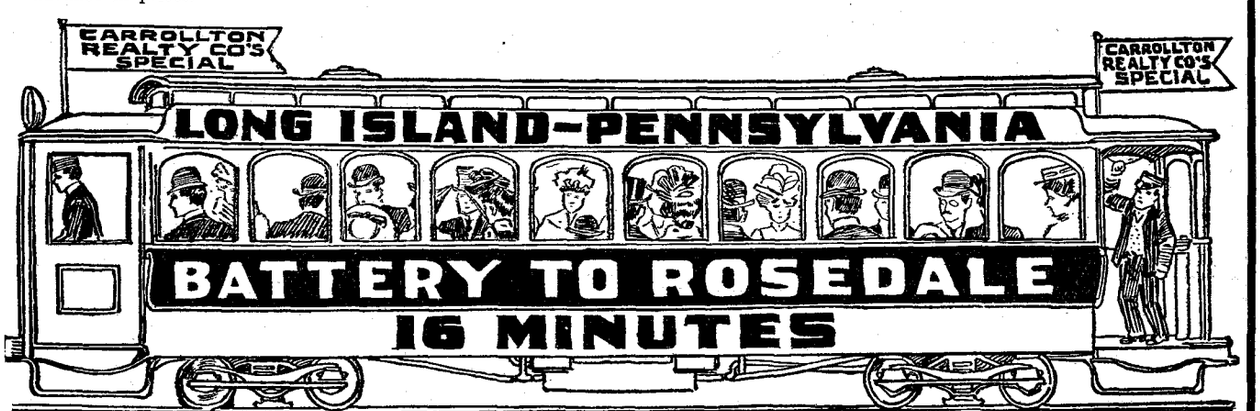

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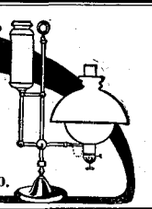

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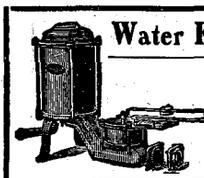

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Origin and Permanent Value of the Old Testament."—Charles Foster Kent. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 net.)

"A Living Wage."—John A. Ryan. (The Macmillan Co.)

"An Introduction to Astronomy."—Forest Ray Moulton. (The Macmillan Co., $1.25 net.)

"My Little Boy."—Carl Ewald. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 net.)

"Rubaiyat of a Motor Car."—Carolyn Wells. (Dodd, Mead & Co., 85 cents, net.)

"Pam Decides."—Bettina Von Hutten. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Girl with the Blue Sailor."—Burton E. Stevenson. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Cambridge Modern History, Vol. IX, Napoleon."—Planned by the late Lord Acton. (The Macmillan Co., $4.00 net.)

"Magazine Articles I have Read."—Burton Emmett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"The Recitation."—Samuel Hamilton. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"The Way of the Gods."—John Luther Long. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Invisible Bond."—Eleanor Talbot Kinkead. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50.)

"Where Speech Ends."—Robert Haven Schauffler. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50.)

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL NOVELS.

By John R. Musick. 13 vols. Sold by subscription. Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The motive for the composition of the above work on American history was supplied by an incident which occurred in the author's class-room while professor of history in Missouri College. One of his students, tho a bright young woman, was backward in English history, which she declared very uninteresting. Professor Musick discovered, however, that she was particularly well informed regarding those periods of history covered by such of the Waverley Novels as she had read. Her acquaintance with the historical characters and incidents dealt with in these novels was in striking contrast with the vacuity regarding other times and men which hard text-book grind had failed to fill. The author commented at the time that it was a pity that no one had done for American history what Sir Walter Scott has done for British; and he shortly after set himself the task of presenting American history in a uniform series of connected romances, with the ideal of the educator rather than that of the novelist in mind. The Columbian Historical Novels are the fruit of his labors. There is, of course, but one Scott; and from the literary standpoint these novels are in no way comparable to the work of the great Scotch romancer; but as a conscientious effort to sugar-coat for young people the bitter pill of history study they are noteworthy.

The much-discussed arguments for and against historical fiction will at once occur to the reader. A writer bent on coloring historical events and remodeling its characters and their utterances and deeds to suit the purposes of romantic narration may

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do great violence to truth; but when an author has simply used fiction as a sort of literary flux for obdurate historical facts, as the author of the Columbian Novels seems to have done, the chief objection urged against historical fiction is removed, leaving to the work all the obvious advantages of romantic presentation. These stories are, from the standpoint of the young people to whom they are addressed, interesting. Young readers will follow with close attention and eager sympathy the adventures of the youthful members of the Estevan (later anglicized as Stevens) family, who are made the heroes of the several stories, as they take part in great events and associate with famous people from Columbus down to Roosevelt. We venture to say that no young person could read these entertaining volumes without carrying away a great deal more historical information than he would after an equal length of time devoted to regular text-books; and we are inclined to think that this information would be better ordered and truer to actuality.

There is naturally a limit to the quantity of facts that a romantic medium will hold in solution. Such material as would encumber the story, or interrupt its continuity, but which is necessary to complete the treatment of a given period, has been added in the form of notes under the supervision of Mr. Edwin Markham. These notes have been made interesting. The material has been selected with judgment, particular attention having been paid to European events and personages which have affected this country, a knowledge of which is necessary to a clear conception of our own history. A great deal of useful matter is packed into these notes. Suggestive lists of questions have been appended, and a series of reading-courses arranged. These volumes form, on the whole, a very useful publication, and a valuable supplement to the regular text-books on American history.

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From that stranger, the Sea;
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In the fields to be free;—

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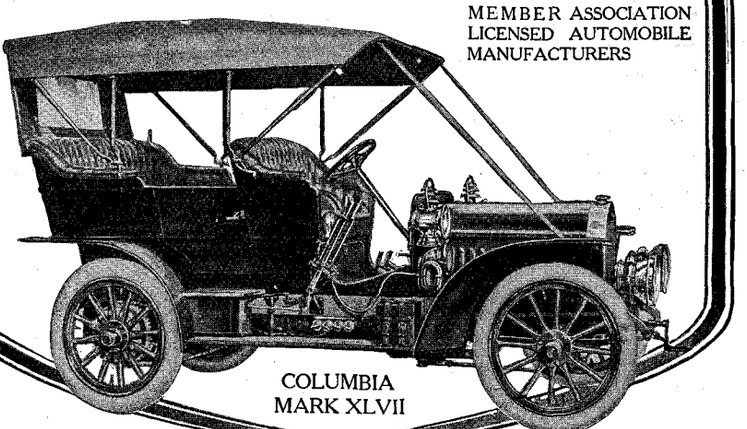

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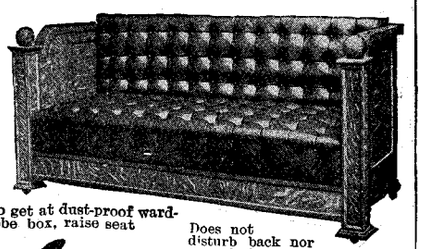

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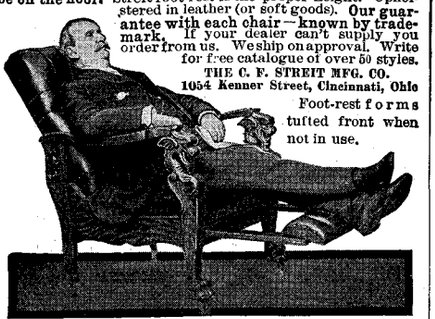

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Dwellings of men on the shore,
And the forests of God;
Safe from the dread of the deep,
From its drunken embrace,
Earth, in your arms I may sleep!
I am back in my place.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (May).

The Dragon.

BY ELSA BARKER.

I would not give my least enduring song
For all the boasted strength of all the strong,
Should once the billion weak ones of the world
But realize their numbers—and their wrong.

—*From Everybody's Magazine* (May).

Brother Body.

BY HENRY BRYAN BINNS.

Brother, I can not think that you were born
Merely to be my raiment till, outworn,
I fling you down to perish in the mire:
Rather you seem the flesh of some Desire,
Older than I, and mystical to me:
You were not wrought so wondrous well to be
The creature of my fancy: you are part
Of that Eternal Being at whose heart
The infinite pure purpose of the Earth
Waits, until Man Himself shall come to birth.

—*From The Academy* (London).

PERSONAL.

The Humor of Joseph Jefferson.—Everybody knows that Joseph Jefferson loved a joke; he himself was the epitome of genial humor which was devoid of a sting, yet poignant in its application. No book written about Jefferson could fail to emphasize this jovial side of his character, and Francis Wilson's new volume of "Reminiscences" is replete with anecdotes, from which the following are drawn. Among the numerous descriptions of Jefferson, none is more vivid than his own sketch of his profile as "a classical contour, neither Greek nor Roman, but of the pure nut-cracker type." The fact that Jefferson was inclined to be absent-minded used often to get him into embarrassing situations. He was once in Washington and was asked to take a drink with Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

"On leaving the place, one of the party who accompanied Mr. Jefferson, asked if he knew what he had done.

"'I can't imagine—something dreadful, I'll be bound! What was it?'

"'Why, Douglas paid for those drinks with a five-dollar piece, and you pocketed the change.'"

Jefferson always admired the little deviations

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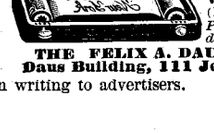

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given to several stories told about himself. On one occasion, he went to a bank where he was unknown, and wanted to have a check cashed. The official could not do this, so the actor leaned up against the wall, exclaiming, "If my tog Schneider vas here he vould recognize me!" Instantly people came to his rescue, for they all knew Rip. The incident never occurred, but Jefferson always beamed when he heard it.—Then there was the tale about General Grant, which up to a certain point was true. The two met in the elevator of the Equitable Building in New York. Jefferson thus describes the incident:

"He greeted me by name, and we exchanged a few common-places, and then he said he did not believe I remembered him, and I had to confess I didn't, whereupon he said: 'My name is Grant.' General Grant! You can imagine how chagrined I felt on hearing the name, and I immediately made matters worse by sputtering out an apology and saying I was not accustomed to seeing him with his hat on, which was equivalent to admitting that I had only seen him when he came to the theater to see me! Nor did I improve matters by asking him, in my confusion, where he was living, which all the world except myself knew was in New York! The story is all true as far as that, but some wit has wonderfully improved it by adding that I turned to Grant a few seconds later and said, 'By the way, General, where were you during the war?' "

Down in New Iberia, La., where Jefferson had one of his numerous houses, the actor and ex-President Cleveland were going over the plantation together and stopped before an old antebellum cabin. A smiling mammy invited them to enter. On the wall of the bare, dark room hung a lithograph picture of Cleveland.

"Mammy," said Jefferson, "whose picture is that?"

"I doan' know fo' sho', " was the reply, "but I think it's John de Baptis'."

Jefferson never could countenance that definition of acting which confounded it with mimicry; to him imitators were never good actors.

"He illustrated this with the anecdote of the elder Buckstone, the English comedian, listening impatiently to an imitation of himself. The whole table was in a roar of merriment; every one was in ecstasy except Buckstone, who looked the picture of misery.

" 'Well, Mr. Buckstone,' exclaimed a wag who was quietly enjoying the comedian's discomfiture, 'don't you think the imitation very fine?'

"'It may be,' he replied, 'but I think I could do it better myself.'"

Often, Jefferson was addressed by those who knew

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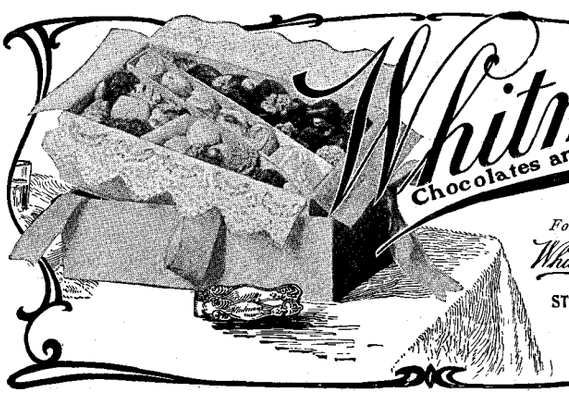

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him, yet whom he did not know. Wilson narrates:

"He gave us a humorous account of once meeting with the prize-fighter 'Joe' Coburn in a restaurant at St. Louis. Coburn swung over to the table where Jefferson was sitting, and said, 'I hear you and me's rivals dis week?' 'Yes,' answered Jefferson, 'but I am glad, Mr. Coburn, it is not in the same ring.'"

Herbert Spencer, Engineer.—Few people remember that Herbert Spencer was ever anything else than a philosopher; yet he was for many years a civil engineer, being engaged in work on English railways from 1837 to 1847. A writer in *Engineering* (London, April 20), after a description of various phases of his empl ment and citation of some articles contributed by him to engineering literature during that period, goes on to say:

"He abandoned the profession not because he was, as an engineer, a failure, but rather on account of the strong bent he had in another direction; this influence coming as it did concurrently with the depression in enterprise following the railway mania, and accompanied by pportunities presenting themselves which promised to give him some facilities for the expression of his philosophical views, which were already taking shape in his mind, seem to have determined the final severance from his original calling. H would, it may reasonably be concluded, have attained to some considerable eminence had he continued in it. He possessed mathematical ability, original ideas, much ingenuity, great courage and independence, with a manner which, whatever it may have been in detail, seems to have been quite consistent with the growth of the kindliest feelings toward himself on the part of those with whom he came in touch. The confident assurance with which he would question the dictum of those older or better established than himself seems at times to have caused a little friction with his fellows and superiors. He seems never to have been in doubt; but it is probable an expressed opinion was preceded by much careful thought. As a young man he was, perhaps, one of those rather trying people who, with a little too much confidence of manner, are yet, with irritating frequency, right. He had an honest confidence in his own judgment—possibly with experience to justify him—and was so little of a pretender that this confidence was clearly apparent in his conversation."

Sir Henry and the Theater Cats.—"In his 'Reminiscences' of the late Sir Henry Irving," says the London *Academy*, "Josepha Htton gives some anecdotes which show the great actor in the rôle of a humorist." Two of these we repeat:

A certain man, says Mr. Hatton, used to go about purloining, as it were, an occasional glint of Irving's fame by dressing as much like him as he could, wearing his hair long in the Irving manner, and getting as nearly as he could, with economy, to the style of his hat. One day this gentleman stopped Irving in a quiet street and, with a touch of pride, said:

"Mr. Irving, I find myself a good deal embarrassed by being so often mistaken for you."

"Cut your hair, my friend; cut your hair," was the prompt reply.

The second anecdote is characteristic of Irving's

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great generosity, as well as showing his quiet sense of humor.

A widow of an old Lyceum servant applied to him for some sort of occupation about the theater, whereby she might earn a living. Irving appealed to Loveday, his manager.

"There is absolutely no vacancy of any kind," said Loveday.

"Can't you give her a job to look after the theatre cats? I think we've too many mice about, not to mention rats."

"No," said Loveday, "there are two women already on that job."

"Hum, ha, let me see," said Irving, reflectively, then suddenly brightening with an idea: "Very well, then give her the job of looking after the two women who are looking after the cats."

The widow was at once engaged on the permanent staff of the theater.

From Russia to the Land of the Free.—"Sheltered in the old Leary mansion, at No. 3 Fifth Avenue, New York city," says the *World*, "is a revolutionist on whose head the Russian Government has set a price." The story of his escape from his native land is told in the words of Miss Bensley, his hostess, to whom he came with letters from a mutual friend in St. Petersburg:

I found before my fire one afternoon a dreamy, intellectual figure in an arm-chair.

"Are you the gentleman from the Baltic Provinces?" I asked him. . . . . .

"Yes," he said quietly, "Narodny—that is me. I have in Russia seven names—one when I write, one for my house, one in one city and one in another.

"It was a little meeting we had six weeks ago," he explained, half-apologetically—"two hundred and fifty people, I think it was—to talk of the revolution. But the gendarmes—what you call them here, the police?—they come to the doors to take us all. But I—see, I am not large—I and one friend of mine, who is yet more small, we find in the dark a little window. I must leave m coat and my hat, to get through. So we go to the courtyard. My friend goes to the office, where is a big coat and hat, and some ink also, which he puts on the so red hair on his head and on his face, and it runs over him, but the soldiers do not take him. And me—I have no coat, no hat—I jump quick to a soldier and say:

"'I am an officer of the secret police! I am sent for! Give me your coat and your hat!'

"The soldier has no time to think—he gives it to me and I go past all the gendarmes and come away. My own coat and hat is all the soldiers get of me. It is left by the little window where I come through

"And then while they are searching for the secret police officer, which is me, a peasant, which is also me, goes away to Finland, and to London; and Narodny himself comes from London to America—to raise a million dollars!"

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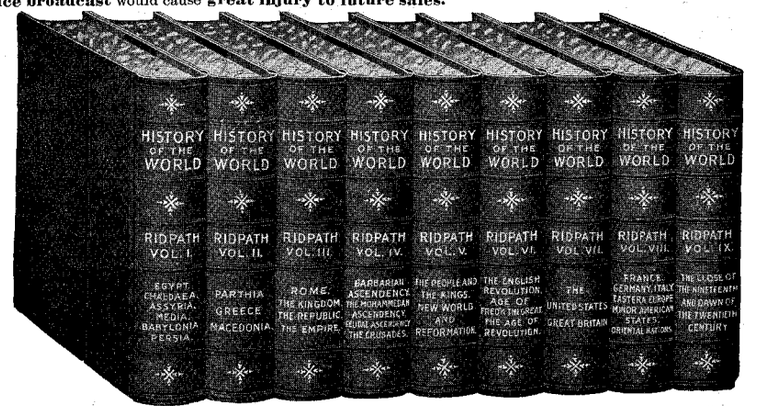
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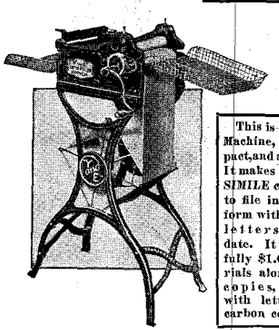

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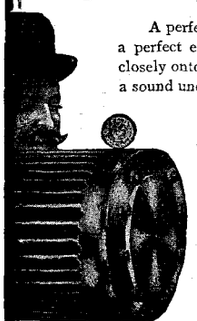

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some plan which would free Russia in a definite number of years and at the least possible cost in lives. As soon as this organization was perfected, however, Narodny was again arrested. . . . . .

His home had been burned, his children massacred, he has been imprisoned and hunted from Russia with a price on his head; had disguised himself as a peasant and learned English that he might get to rich America where we have already freedom, to raise funds to carry freedom to his brothers in Russia.

Russian police here have his name; their secret agents met him at the boat as he landed; they know where and with whom he is stopping; but he shrugs his delicate shoulders and says that it does not matter. He does not care about himself. Life and death are much the same to him, except as he is useful to his country.

And he does feel that here, where a man may say what he thinks and believe what is right in the sight of his own eyes, he is safe; and that this great free people will help him to create out of the serfs of his own countr another great and free people—the United States of Russia.

A Half-Century on the Stage.—On the 28th of April, at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, Ellen Terry celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her début upon the stage. In 1856 she had first appeared, in the role of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale." Some years ago, writing of this event in *The New Review*, she said:

"How my young heart swelled with pride—I can recall the sensation now—when I was told what I had to do! There is something, I suppose, in a woman's nature which always makes her recollect how she was dressed at any especially eventful moment of her life, and I can see myself, as tho it were yesterday, in my little red and white coat—very short—very pink stockings, and a row of tight sausage curls—my mother was always very careful that they should be in perfect order and regularity—clustered round my head. A small go-cart, which it was my duty to drag about the stage, was also a great source of pride and a great trouble to me. My first dramatic failure dates from that go-cart. I was told to run about with it on the stage, and, while carrying out my instructions with more vigor than discretion, tripped over the handle, and down I came on my back. A titter ran through the house, and I felt that my career as an actress was ruined forever. Bitter and copious were the tears I shed. But I am not sure that the incident has materially altered the course of my life."

In accordance with her desire to close her stage career with another Shakespearian play a special performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was arranged, in which she acted Mistress Page. Of the success attending this performance the Boston *Transcript* on the following day said:

Before nine o'clock in the morning enthusiasts began to gather at the doors of the pit and gallery armed with stools, food, and books, to await the evening's event. When eventually the devotion of the enthusiasts was rewarded by Miss Terry's appearance on the stage the enthusiasm which had been suppressed for long hours burst into a storm of cheers and clapping. At the end of the performance Mr. Tree recited a laudatory epilogue written by Louis Parker, to which Miss Terry replied in lines by the same writer, with prearranged stage business, tho emotion almost choked her words. Then the Playgoers' Club gave her a silver casket containing an address in tribute to her.

The tribute of her friends was further expressed on the following evening when Miss Terry rounded out her fifty years of stage life by playing a small part in "Measure for Measure" at the Adelphi Theatre. Later a "benefit matinée" is to be given in her honor by all the players of note in London. "Her financial resources," says the *Transcript*, "have diminished fast since her parting with Irving, and since she has

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made ventures of her own." The *Transcript* continues:

It is hard now, as she wrote rather pathetically when she was acting Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire in Barrie's play, to find parts that suit her years. Playwrights do not make pieces nor managers mount them for an actress of fifty-eight. Hence the generous subscriptions in England, where she had a public of long memory and steady affection, to the fund that will place the rest of her years beyond anxiety. The elder generation of playgoers in America has memories of Miss Terry that seem as warm and lasting, but her visits to us have been too short and infrequent to ripen them into the affection that Englishmen feel for her.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Mosquito Lullaby.

(A Spring Song of the Jersey Coast.)

Hush, little skeeterbug, hush a-bye,
Mother will rock him, don't you cry!
I know you are hungry, my little sweet,
With nothing to drink and so little to eat,
The natives are tough and their blood is thin,
But the city-folks soon will be rolling in—
Hush, little buzzer, go bye.

Hush, little skeeterbug, hush a-bye,
Think of the summer time, just you try!
Chubby old ladies and thin old boys,
Plump little children and, joy of joys,
Fat little babies, all fresh and sweet
And juicy and lovely for you to eat!
Hush, little buzzer, go bye.

Hush, little skeeterbug, hush a-bye,
Soon you'll be ready to buzz and fly:
Daddy will sharpen your dear little bill,
And Mother will teach you to bite, she will!
Maybe they think we are slow and dumb,
But we're not afraid of petroleum!
Hush, little buzzer, go bye. —*Puck.*

The Humorist.—DRILL SERGEANT (to awkward squad)—"The bullet of our new rifle will go right through 18 inches of solid wood. Remember that, you blockheads!"—*Melbourne Times.*

Sympathetic.—OLD LADY—"What are you crying for, little boy?"

BOY—"Please, mum, my brother's lost' is new hat."

OLD LADY—"But surely, you needn't cry about it."

BOY—"Please, mum, I was a-wearing it when 'e lost it."—*Judy.*

A Kind Invitation.—A lady going from home for the day locked everything up well, and for the grocer's benefit wrote on a card:

"All out. Don't leave anything."

This she stuck on the front door. On her return

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The Kaiserin Auguste-Victoria, has a Successful Trial Trip

According to cable advices received here by Mr. Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, the greatest of all ocean liners, the Kaiserin Auguste-Victoria, arrived in Hamburg recently after a most successful trial trip, on which a speed of over 19 knots per hour was attained.

The Kaiserin Auguste-Victoria, built at the well-known Vulcan Ship-building Company, of Stettin, Germany, is a vessel of 25,500 tons gross register, 43,000 tons displacement, is over 700 feet long, 78 feet beam, and has no less than eight decks above the water line. Of these three are huge promenade decks, on which are located the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, a la carte, the Social Hall, Smoking Rooms, Palm Garden, Gymnasium, and the large number of suites and chambers de luxe. Of the latter there are no less than 50, and most of these have private bath and toilet arrangements. The Kaiserin Auguste-Victoria will accommodate 550 first class, 300 second class, 300 third class and 2,300 fourth class passengers, and will carry a crew of 650 officers and men.

The planning of the interior of this great ship has received unusual care and study. Years of experience, as well as suggestions from many experts, have enabled the Company's officials to submit ideas to the designers and decorators which have resulted in passenger accommodations, and in equipment and style of decorations which will astonish the traveling public. The interior work has been entrusted to the best known firms of Germany, England and France. While the Amerika is hard to surpass, cable advices report that some of the features of the Kaiserin, particularly the Palm Garden, again show an advance in the interior equipment of great passenger steamers.

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Write me. I want to hear from salary earners. I like to have them put questions to me. I feel that I'm here to answer them. You know what your income is. I know insurance. I'll point out to you what you ought to have and show you why.

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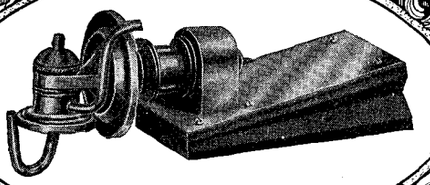

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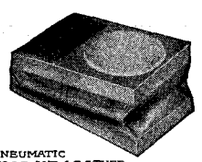

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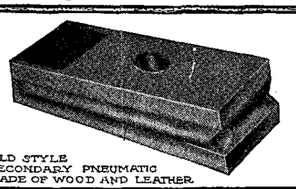

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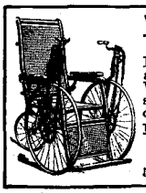

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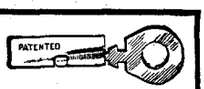

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home she found her house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added:

"Thanks; we haven't left much."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Legal Repartee.—LAWYER—"I say, doctor, why are you always running us lawyers down?"

DOCTOR (dryly)—"Well, your profession doesn't make angels of men, does it?"

LAWYER—"Why, no; you certainly have the advantage of us there, doctor."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Involved Vociferosity.—"Gentlemen of the jury," erupted the attorney for the plaintiff, addressing the twelve Arkansas peers who were sitting in judgment and on their respective shoulder-blades, in a damage suit against a grasping corporation for killing a cow. "If the train had been running as slow as it should have been ran, if the bell had been rung as it ort to have been rang, or the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew, none of which was did, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed!"—*Puck.*

A Start.—"So you will make a dash for the North Pole by airship. Have you the ship yet?"

"No-o, not exactly."

"How far along are your preparations?"

"We have the air."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Maid Marion.—John Kendrick Bangs tells this story on himself: His friend, Mr. Marion Verdery, who is president of the Southern Society of New York, had asked him to speak at the annual dinner of the society, and Mr. Bangs had accepted. But on the evening of the dinner he was too ill to go out, so he telegraphed his apologies to Mr. Verdery at Delmonico's. Late that night Mr. Bangs's telephone rang. Mrs. Bangs went to the receiver and was told that a telegram had just been received for her husband. She asked to have it read off, but the lady at the other end refused, saying that the message was to be delivered to Mr. Bangs personally, and, tho told of Mr. Bangs's illness, stuck to her decision. So the invalid put on a wrapper and struggled down to the receiver.

"In answer to your telegram to Delmonico's," said the astute hello-girl, "the clerk telegraphs back that there is no lady of that name in the house."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Stained Glass.—MRS. JUSTGOTT HERMUNN—"My new home has stained glass in all the windows."

MRS. NOTYET BUTSOON—"Now, that's too bad. Can't you find something that'll take it out?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Reasonable Request.—WILLIE—"Papa, if I was twins would you buy the other boy a banana, too?"

PAPA—"Certainly, my son."

WILLIE—"Well, papa, you surely ain't going to cheat me out of another banana just 'cause I'm all in one piece."—*Judge.*

Caught.—"I could die for you!" he cried.

"You don't say," retorted the girl, indifferently.

"And," he continued, "my life is insured for $25,000."

"I am yours!" she cried, "till death."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Too Busy to Work.—"Well then, it is arranged. Come round to-morrow morning and I will start you in your new duties.

"To-morrow? Impossible."

"Why so?"

"Because I am going to take part in a great parade of the unemployed."—*Translated from Le Rire for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Something in a Name.—A widow named Huggins has sued a New York man for breach of promise; isn't it contributory negligence for a widow to have a name like that?—*Houston Chronicle.*

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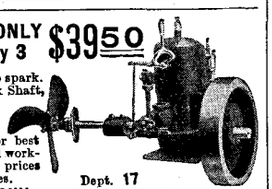

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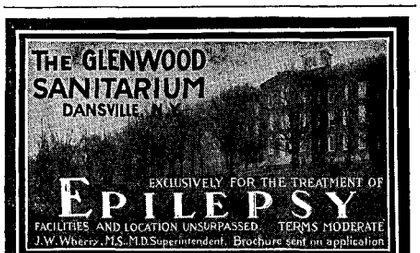
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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

May 5.—Czar Nicholas, in his official acceptance of Count Witte's resignation as Premier, praises the Count for his services to Russia, especially mentioning his success in the new loan.

May 6.—French elections pass off quietly, resulting in few changes in the Chamber of Deputies, and consequently little alteration in the respective strengths of the various parties.

A bomb thrown at Admiral Dubasoff, Governor-General of Moscow, kills his aide, the coachman, two soldiers, and the assassin, but the Admiral escapes with slight injuries.

May 7.—The Czar issues the "Fundamental Law" almost in its original and unpopular form. The names of the new Ministers are published.

Riots grow out of excitement arising from elections in Guadeloupe; a number of houses are sacked, and an American war-ship is sent from Santo Domingo to the island.

May 8.—The Chinese customs report for 1905 shows a large increase in American imports and indicates a decadence of the boycott imposed upon American goods.

Order is restored in Guadeloupe and foreign war-ships are withdrawn.

May 9.—The Russian Czar and the royal family arrive at Peterhof, on their way to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, where they will receive the members of the new Douma.

May 10.—The Czar opens the national Parliament in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg with great pomp and ceremony. In a three-minute speech from the throne he renews his pledges and asks for the cooperation of Parliament in securing the regeneration of the country. The speech is received coldly by members of the "Lower House," but is loudly applauded by the nobility.

Domestic.

May 4.—President Roosevelt's special message on oil transportation, together with the report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation, is read in Congress.

May 5.—Announcement is made in the anthracite region that there is to be no strike of miners. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, recommends that the men return to work on the old terms.

The report of the committee to investigate the causes of the recent *Kearsarge* disaster fails to hold any one responsible, attributing the explosion to circumstances not readily foreseen.

May 6.—Estimates place the miners' loss through the suspension of activity in the anthracite fields at about $10,000,000.

May 7.—The House of Representatives honors Speaker Cannon in the observance of his seventieth birthday.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, gives to the press a long letter in which he arraigns President Roosevelt for his attack upon Standard Oil.

An anti-pass amendment to the Railroad-Rate bill is accepted by the Senate.

May 8.—Secretary Taft asks Congress for an additional appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of San Francisco.

The Finance Committee of San Francisco accepts $100,000 from Canadian donors.

The Lick Observatory has recorded twenty-five earthquake shocks since the great one of April 18th.

Attorneys for Dowie and Voliva decide to let the affairs of Zion City be administered temporarily by a committee of three, one to be selected by Dowie, one by Voliva, and a third by the court.

April 9.—Attorney-General Moody issues a statement announcing the commencement of a suit by the Government in the United States District Court of Indiana to secure an injunction against the Drug Trust.

District Attorney Moran, of Boston, announces his intention of calling the entire Massachusetts Legislature before the grand jury to answer charges of bribery arising from the recent defeat of the anti-bucket-shop bill.

May 10.—Witnesses in the oil inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago testify that agents, under instruction, bribed railroad men and employees of competing companies to gain information regarding the business of independent companies.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, renews his attack upon President Roosevelt for his Oil-Trust message, and terms the action of the President "anarchy."

Secretary Taft announces that he will receive foreign contributions for California earthquake sufferers, sent to him as president of the Red Cross Society.

Few probably have any idea of how much of the comfort of lamps is lost from using wrong chimneys.

Several dollars a year are lost in a single family just from having chimneys that break.

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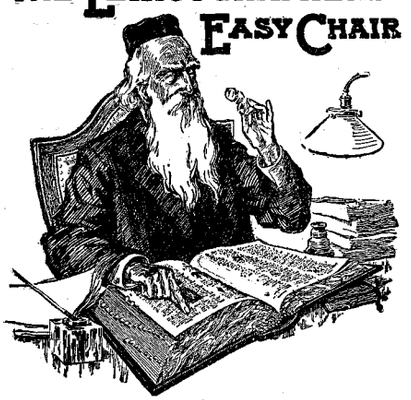

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. W. B.," Mexico.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *Gambrinus*. Is the 'i' long or short or has it the sound of 'ee'?"

The correct pronunciation of the word is Gam-bri'nus, *i* as in *eye*.

"O. D.," Anoka, Minn.—"What is meant by the *Michelade?* Is it defined in the Standard Dictionary?"

It is a French term and is the name under which a massacre of Catholics by Protestants, at Nîmes, in 1567, is known. It is so called because it occurred on St. Michael's (St. Michel) Day. The term, being pure French, is not included in the Standard Dictionary.

"S. C. F.," Leesburg, Va.—"Please give me the proper pronunciation of *décolleté*. Is this word anglicized?"

Day''kol''tay'. The second *e* is the French "*e* mute," and is so slightly pronounced as simply to give a slight roll to the preceding *l*, so it is better omitted entirely by all not familiar with French. The word is hardly anglicized as yet, but undoubtedly will eventually be so, for our English equivalents of it are awkward.

"W. A. K.," Trinidad, Col.—"What is the specific meaning and derivation of the expression *belling the child?*"

We know of no such expression. To *bell the cat* refers to the old fable of the mice who suggested that they should place a bell on the cat as a measure of safety from its depredations; but the difficulty arose as to who was to "bell the cat." Hence the phrase is used to designate a hazardous undertaking.

"J. S. C.," Asheville, N. C.—"Will you please give the derivation of *North Carolina?*"

The term *Carolina* was first applied by the French, in honor of their King, Charles IX., to Landonnière's fort on the St. John's River. In 1630 Charles I. of England granted the country between 31° and 36° to Sir Robert Heath, under the name of *Carolina*. Carolina is derived from *Carolus*, the Latin for Charles.

"M. T. J.," New York.—"Will you kindly inform me as to the correctness of the following sentences, similar in construction, but differing in the use of the infinitive? 'The only criticism to be passed on this decision is that it would have been better *to announce* it sooner;' 'The New York *Evening Post*, thinks it would have been easy *to have brought* Longman's into line.'"

The first sentence quoted is an example of the infinitive in the present tense; the second of the perfect. The infinitive mood has no other tense. Strictly speaking, the infinitive perfect should follow a construction in a perfect tense in the principal clause. This construction, however, often has a stilted sound, and usage sanctions the use of the simple infinitive.

"W. S. B.," Breward, N. C.—"Kindly explain why Tennyson in the following verse, the first of the prelude to 'In Memoriam,' uses the word 'that' instead of 'who.' It appears to me to be inelegant as well as ungrammatical.

> 'Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
> Whom we, *that* have not seen Thy face,
> By faith and faith alone, embrace,
> Believing when we can not prove.'"

In this case Tennyson probably used *that* to avoid what seems to us the inelegant repetition of *who*. It is strictly grammatical.

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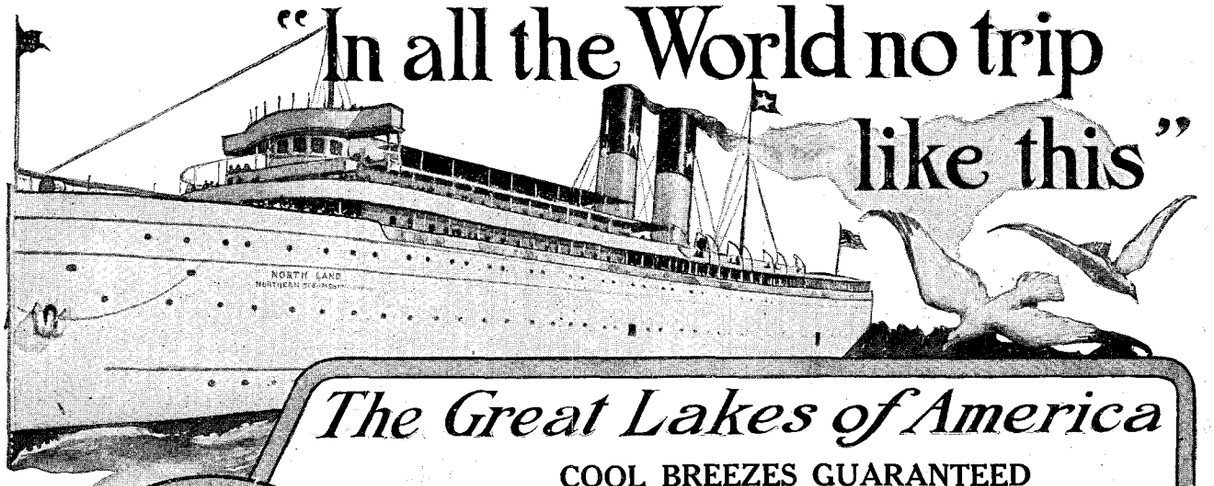

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